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The Lacy Hotel Site: Gender Ideologies and Domestic Activities in a 19th Century Boardinghouse Context

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THE LACY HOTEL SITE: GENDER IDEOLOGIES AND DOMESTIC ACTIVITIES IN A 19TH CENTURY BOARDINGHOUSE CONTEXT

by

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Under the Direction of Dr. Jeffrey Glover

ABSTRACT

The Lacy Hotel was a part of the "Great Locomotive Chase", a significant historical event in Kennesaw, Georgia during the Civil War (AD 1861-1864), yet little is known of this site. The Lacy Hotel was a boardinghouse that operated for roughly six years until General William Tecumseh Sherman burned it in 1864. This research utilizes historical records along with archaeological fieldwork in order to provide a more detailed analysis of daily life within the Lacy household. Dominant ideologies influence the roles of women concerning their activities and choices of consumption within the household. Although the results show that the boardinghouse is not a typical household, the social dynamics and consumption are still constrained by the culture and ideology of the time period. In conclusion, this research offers a case study about the role of women on the eve of turmoil and contends that the boardinghouse is emblematic of broader changes within the rural South during the 19th century.

INDEX WORDS: Historical archaeology, Boardinghouse, Nineteenth-century, Civil War, Gender, Domestic actions, Marxist-Feminist Theory

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DEDICATION

Til min kjære søte venn av femten år, Nush. Du vil alltid være med meg.

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First of all, I would like to thank my committee members, Dr. Hruby and Dr. White, for their ongoing support and advice during this process. You have helped me to become a better student and archaeologist. I also extend my thanks to my advisor Dr. Glover for his patience and time in guiding me through my fieldwork and academic work while encouraging me along the way. Thank you for continuously motivating me through this difficult process of producing such a lengthy project. Your guidance has allowed me to pursue my academic goals and expand my knowledge within the field of archaeology. In addition, I will never underestimate archaeological theory ever again.

I would like to thank the Southern Museum of Civil War and Locomotive Museum for their endless support over these past few years. To Mike Bearrow, I have gained a great amount of knowledge from you and hope to continue to do so in the future. The Lacy Hotel project was an idea that you envisioned and I brought to life. Thank you for your ongoing encouragement and always believing in me. I hope this research assists the museum in their interpretation of this lost piece of history.

I am grateful to the City of Kennesaw for granting me permission to excavate on their property. The information gathered was invaluable to my research and to the history of this site. I give special thanks to Kennesaw historians, Joe Bozeman and Colonel James Bogle for providing me with support and assisting me in my research. Also, thank you to KSU professor Dr. Betty Smith for meeting with me on the site to share knowledge and wisdom. I appreciate you taking the time to assist me in gaining access to your field notes and research. I only hope to build upon your work and expand on the history of this hotel with my own archaeological

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1 INTRODUCTION

This thesis examines the Lacy Hotel, a 19th century boardinghouse located in Kennesaw, Georgia, the town formally known as Big Shanty. Even though the hotel is often associated with "The Great Locomotive Chase" and General Sherman's occupation of Big Shanty, little is actually known about this important institution. There is a limited amount of research done on boardinghouses in the Deep South, especially with a focus on gender, and I hope to begin to fill this gap with this thesis. This research will add to our understanding of gender ideologies and domestic activities concerning choices in consumption in a boardinghouse context during the Civil War period. My investigation of the site led to an excavation that I carried out there in 2010; artifacts were recovered along with those recovered by an earlier excavation that aided in my interpretation of what life was like at this boardinghouse.

I begin with a discussion of social theories often used in historical archaeology. Theoretical approaches such as Marxist theory, Agency theory, and Gender archaeology helped me conceptualize my own approach towards interpreting the materials associated with the Lacy Hotel. My theory addresses gender roles and how they play a critical role in defining the use of space through domestic activities and choices in consumption. This approach frames my thesis research and allows me to interpret the Lacy Hotel data.

After the theory chapter, I describe the historical background of the Lacy Hotel based on archival documentation. This chapter begins with a description of Big Shanty before the Lacy Hotel and is followed by a discussion of the impact this business had on the community. I have combined all the information available on the Lacy Hotel to

describe the physical building along with details of the family that occupied it. The historical background will be concluded with a description of how the Civil War impacted the hotel and subsequently led to its destruction.

Next I review past archaeological investigations of the site. An overview of an excavation performed in 1997 is discussed along with how the results prompted my own archaeological investigation. The methods portion begins with an explanation of the variety of datasets within historical archaeology and how they are employed as part of my own methodology. The last portion this chapter describes the methods used for my excavation performed in the fall of 2010, and how the process of excavation was actually carried out.

The next step following the archaeological excavation was to categorize and analyze the artifact assemblage in a lab. The artifacts recovered at the site were divided by functional groups and described. The artifacts were placed in a database and were separated by unit and shovel tests (see Appendix A). The information gathered from the lab analysis was then employed to interpret past activities and choices of consumption on the Lacy Hotel site.

This thesis concludes with a discussion and synthesis of the results of analysis. I discuss how my theoretical approach helped me interpret the historical and artifact data. This chapter begins with my analysis of the brick feature and artifacts recovered during the excavation and what this can tell us about the site. This is followed by an analysis of gender ideologies and their influence on domestic activities in a hotel context and my recommendations for this historic site.

1.1 Purpose of Study

The property that the Lacy Hotel occupied is currently in the center of a five acre city-owned parcel situated in downtown Kennesaw, GA, 27 miles north-northwest of Atlanta (Figure 1.1). It is located east of the CSX rail line near the current depot. My initial interest in the Lacy Hotel began from a past internship at The Southern Museum of Civil War in 2007. The Lacy Hotel is most known for its association with the "Great Locomotive Chase" which was one of the greatest events during the Civil War. Other than that, little was known about this site, not even its location, and there had been no in-depth interpretation regarding this boardinghouse. Previous archaeological excavations had taken place in the late 1990's, but they did not locate the foundations of the hotel. The results, however, did provide us with a fair bit of data. For this research, I combined historical documents with data collected during my archaeological excavations in 2010 and the 1997 excavation to investigate the dialectic between past behaviors, activities of the individuals within the built environment and the material culture. The purpose of this study is to explore the history of the hotel and its occupants by examining how social structures constrained the actions of the Lacy family through gendered places and choices in consumption. This hotel is also a unique type of household and a locale of change for gender relations.

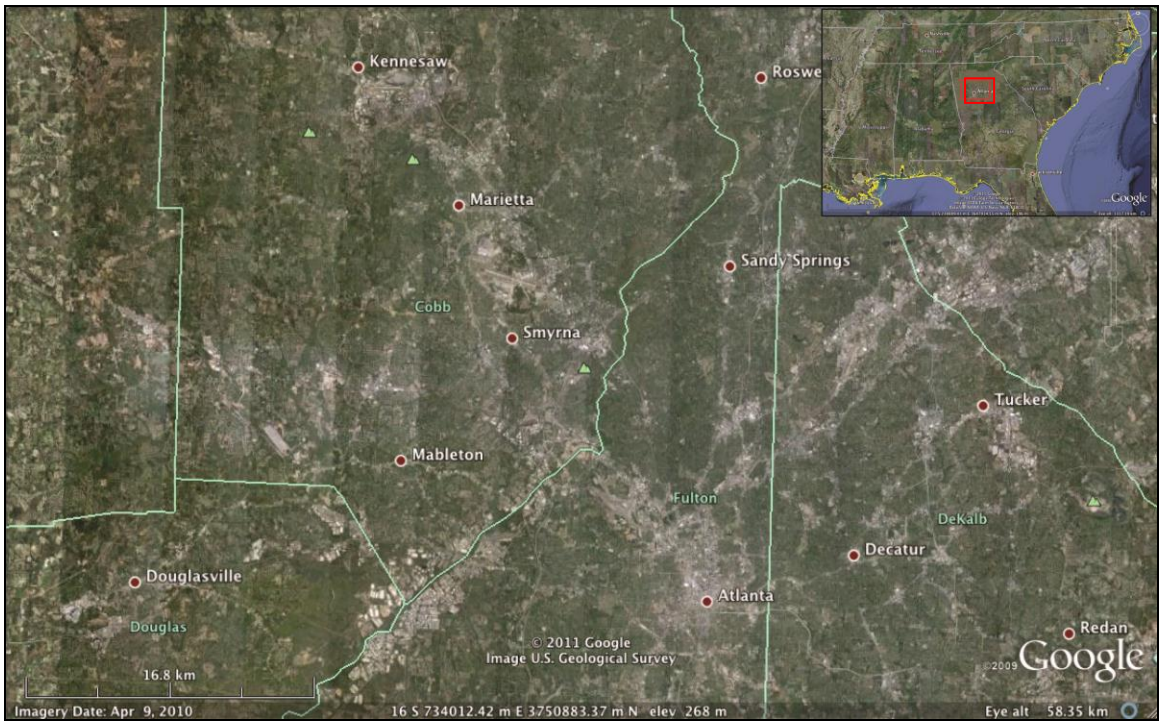


Figure 1.1: Reference map of Kennesaw, Georgia (GoogleEarth 2011)

In order to this examine this structure, research begins with an overview of household archaeology. There is a great deal of variability in how archaeologists have defined households (e.g., Bonine 2004, Hendon 1996). I consider the boardinghouse as a type of household, although I recognize that it has a different function and organization. All households do not have the same composition, thus research in this field should focus less on the "household as a single social unit and bring attention towards the individuals doing the housework" (Bonine 2004:16). The key point in studies of household archaeology is the dialectic between social structures/cultural influence, the built environment, and the material culture. The domestic relations and household activities within the household are important to "our understanding of social and economic processes in past societies" (Hendon 1996:47). Domestic activities are the specialized

production activities often associated with and performed by women, in many cultures (Rosaldo 1974). When analyzing households, it is important to keep in mind the organization and function for interpretation as they vary cross-culturally.

The purpose of this research is to learn more about the construction of gender roles in a boardinghouse context in which the women working there outnumber the men. My work within the field of household archaeology will contribute to our understanding of the domestic relations and activities in a boardinghouse context. The boardinghouse is a unique type of household as it represents an arena of economic activity and living space. All households are involved in some form of economic activity, but not to this scale. The analysis of the Lacy Hotel fits into other studies of 19th century households, done by Margaret Wood (2004) and Suzanne Spencer-Wood (2004), with a focus on dominant ideologies influencing the behaviors of women in certain spaces of the household. The Lacy Hotel, given its unique situation, was a place for change for gender relations with Mrs. Lacy performing domestic activities on a larger scale and participating in the economics of the household, not typically seen during the 19th century. Even though the Lacy Hotel only operated for a short time span, the behaviors of women expressed through domestic activities and choices in consumption will be examined using historical documentation and artifact data.

2 THEORETICAL APPROACH

Archaeological theory provides a broader understanding of social relations that constitute societies, past and present, and allows us to interpret the material record produced. Throughout the history of the discipline, archaeologists have developed and reacted to theories that explain past cultural processes. For the present study, it is important to understand theory in historical archaeology, in particular Marxist theory, Agency theory, and gender archaeology. I begin with a brief discussion of theoretical approaches used in historical archaeology and then present the framework I employ to interpret the Lacy Hotel data.

2.1 Marxist Theory

Marxism is the term used to describe multiple strains of social theory originally developed by Karl Marx in the 19th century. Humans influence the growth of society not by their consciousness, but by the production of material things. According to Marx, the mode and means of production creates class distinctions that began with ancient societies (Trigger 2006:297). There is a focus on individual societies with an emphasis on the production process and who controls the means of production which are the machines and tools. Marx argued that society went through transitional phases of primitive communism to feudalism to capitalism. He first explained this transition as a reaction to the "rise of trade, competition, and involved the structural differentiation of roles within the labor process" (Patterson 2009:92). Marx also argued that societies change through a historical-dialectical model with a focus on the variability in how societies are developed via changes in their modes of production (Patterson 2009). In capitalism, labor is divided

into two dominant social classes, proletariat (workers) and the bourgeois (owners). These two social classes are participants in the capitalist mode of production, and they work together, not happily, to produce a living from their environment (Marx 1844).

2.1.1 Marxist Theory in Historical Archaeology

For the past 30 years in historical archaeology, certain themes have become more central to research: power, ideology, inequality, and capitalism (Little 1994). These themes have impacted how archaeologists approach past cultures within historical archaeology and how they understand the role politics played in hindering our understanding of those that have been exploited throughout history. Leone's (1995) *A Historical Archaeology of Capitalism*, follows the key point of Neo-Marxism and argues for politics in the present to be thoroughly incorporated into archaeology as "such involvement will provide a more coherent justification for our concern with forgotten, anonymous, and unknown peoples and groups, who are the exploited and suppressed members of classes" (Leone 1995:251). He emphasizes that it is the politics of class that have been ignored in history. Therefore, it is historical archaeology that must shed light on these neglected groups, slaves, women, children and the poor of our past (Leone 1995). Leone refers to a statement made by Georg Lukacs, that historical archaeologists must examine the ideologies of the past that maintained subordinated groups in order to reveal and understand modern political conditions (Leone 1995:253). These past social relations play an active role in reinforcing current inequalities.

Recently, historical archaeologists like Mark Leone and Charles Orser followed Marxist thinking in combining history and social processes along with the rise of

capitalism (Patterson 2003). Marxists all shared the same view that people within a society were seen as "active agents who worked within culturally imposed constraints to provide for the material conditions of life rather than adapting passively to the world around them" (Patterson 2003:122). The utility of Marxism for historical archaeology is that all postindustrial societies studied have been impacted by capitalism.

Critical theory is an approach rooted in Neo-Marxist principles that deals with connecting the past and the present, looking at the politics within archaeology, and focusing on the oppression of people (Shanks and Tilley 1992). The ideologies that control the past and present overshadow the social and economic inequalities that are really occurring in a society. Within this paradigm, "archaeology is a political practice, and the purpose of representing it as an activity that recovers the truth about the past is a political purpose" (Palus 2006:86). Archaeology is seen as becoming politically involved since it is about the knowledge of power, governmental control, and money (Palus 2006). The objective of archaeology "is not merely to interpret the past but to change the manner in which the past is interpreted in the service of social reconstruction in the present" (Shanks and Tilley 1992:195). Critical theory examines the core of social relations to reveal the inequalities that exists between people.

Randall McGuire's (2006) *Marxism and Capitalism in Historical Archaeology* argues that the notion of class is embedded in the study of modern capitalist class exploitation. Historical archaeologists with a Marxist focus want to examine all forms of oppression and domination within society and critique our knowledge of the past. The archaeology of capitalism employs the Marxist concept of class to elucidate dominant ideologies, as well as the tensions or struggles that develop in reaction to these ideologies

(McGuire 2006). Some historical archaeologists argue that it is essential to focus on the struggles of people, one of which is memory: "social groups tussle over what will be remembered and what will be forgotten in order to define themselves and advance their interests" (McGuire 2006:137). McGuire (2006) emphasizes that Marxist archaeology is embedded in praxis and can incorporate political action and be integrated when researching diverse communities of working people which allows them to voice their struggles and their values.

2.2 Agency Theory in Archaeology

Marxist thought is similar to agency theory as they both share the concept of development in cultural and symbolic capital through social relations. Pierre Bourdieu and Anthony Giddens created theories of social action and focused on the dialectic between agent and structure through practice (Hodder and Hutson 2003). Giddens (1984) is known for his theory of structuration, and he assumes a "recursive relation between social structure and agency" with a focus on individuals (Trigger 2006:469). Giddens examined the active individual's strategies in determining and performing their daily actions to negotiate the world (Johnson 2010:108). People are seen to actively "negotiate social rules, creating and transforming the social structure that is constructed by the individual" (Hodder 1985:2), but people are not all knowing so often there are unintended consequences to their actions.

Bourdieu developed practice theory to study how people's behavior shaped their culture and in turn their culture shaped their behavior. He focused on people's habitual dispositions known as *habitus* and suggested that unconscious behavior limits us as free

agents (Trigger 2006). *Habitus* involves operating with a nondiscursive knowledge within society where an individual has unconscious dispositions based on past experiences and dominant social structures. This has been described as "Practice Theory Dark" by Lopiparo (2005), which emphasizes structure and constraint. It is important to understand choices made from the individual perspective and what forces influence human behavior (Trigger 2006). Individuals act based on an enculturation of conscious and unconscious knowledge and these actions are constantly constituting the structures that they may or may not transform (Lopiparo 2005). Bourdieu wanted to remove the wall between structure and agency in what he saw as a dialectical relationship, as his theory suggests that "practice is neither the result of unconstrained free will nor entirely coerced by some outside force" (Ritzer 2005:5). Bourdieu was interested in the relationship between the mental structures of the actor and how they are constrained by social structures (Ritzer 2005).

In Paul Shackel's *Craft to Wage Labor* (2000), he uses an agent-based approach to interpret the material culture of industrial-era domestic sites, describing active agents as they react to the new industrial system as evidenced in the material culture. For example, some women on the domestic front in 19th century Harpers Ferry, VA resisted the emergence of the industrial revolution and its association with ideologies surrounding consumption by resisting the purchase of the latest ceramics that were available to them in order to save money (Shackel 2000). Some of the factory workers also resisted the changes in the new class structure or discipline, which was reflected in the archaeological record; some working in the brewery factory consumed the company's product on the job and discarded the bottles down an elevator shaft, with the rational to cover up their bad

behavior, and this loss of product took away from the owner's earnings (Shackel 2000). Agency theory allows "us to explain material culture differences in terms of tensions and social conflict within a society" (Shackel 2000:243). Thus, cultural systems are constantly negotiated by human actors and agency theory exposes the role of agents as some express conflict with the dominant social system through the creation of their material world in more or less conscious ways (Shackel 2000:243).

I agree that the concept of *habitus* is useful in describing conscious/unconscious behavior constrained by social norms. Behavior within the household and the division of labor reinforces what household members have learned from society in the first place. The Lacy family's daily actions utilized specific spaces within the household and consciously/unconsciously used the built environment as a symbol to show their relationship to society. Social norms place women within certain spaces of the household in order to perform domestic activities. As Mrs. Lacy performed these activities, she was reinforcing the dominant social ideologies, in terms of performing domestic activities within the household. On the other hand, this is also a site of change for gender relations since she was performing these typical activities on a much larger scale for money.

2.3 Gender Archaeology

In the 1980s, many critiqued archaeology claiming that the knowledge of history is androcentric and they questioned how women fit into this discipline both in the past and present (Kelly and Thomas 2010). The seminal publication on gender and archaeology by Joan Gero and Margaret Conkey (1997 [1984]) addressed these issues of gender bias associated with archaeology. These two women argued that certain domains

of research about the past were not explored, such as the role of women in the household (Conkey 2003). They felt that female archaeologists were getting less prestigious jobs and were not well-represented in the discipline. Their groundbreaking study of gender led to an examination of this topic vis-a-vis the formation of social identity as socially constructed, performative categories (Butler 1990). Performativity is not a deliberate act but a "rehearsal of a 'norm' or 'set of norms' that acquires an 'act-like status'" (Kirtsoglou 2004:33). Judith Butler emphasizes this idea of performativity in building identity as, to a certain extent, determined by biology but also as a dynamic relationship between individual and institutions (Butler 1990). Sherry Ortner's (1972) *Is Female to Male as Nature is to Culture?* attempts to explain the subordination of women by men looking at the dichotomy between nature and culture. Women have a strong connection with nature and the natural processes of reproduction while men are associated with cultural processes which are seen to be superior in power to nature (Ortner 1972). If women want to be associated with culture, they must collaborate with men in daily projects (Ortner 1972).

The archaeology of identity is another perspective to interpret material culture. Identity is created through the actions we take to present ourselves in a certain way to others through our body using materials such as a brush, make-up and jewelry (Johnson 2010). Our performance is influenced by these materials used, and we can manipulate our bodies through these personal items (Johnson 2010). It is important to analyze the context in which the artifacts were found to determine their use by individuals aiding in the construction of their identity, but this is not possible in this study due to the disturbed nature of the archaeological context.

Gender is the main theme in my research. The roles of women in the Lacy Hotel are influenced by society through activities performed in certain spaces that are in turn critical to creating their social identity. The spaces of the house are divided by activities, which in turn are typically based on gender roles and a gendered division of labor. A woman can resist these social norms with social repercussions or choose to follow them which will be investigated in the Lacy Hotel. I will investigate the role of women in the daily activities of the Lacy Hotel and examine how this is a site of change for gender relations.

2.3.1 Marxist-Feminist Theory

Marxist-Feminist theory examines "(1) the exploitation and devaluation of women's unpaid household labor by men as a capitalist class, and (2) analyzes how women's unpaid housework is essential to the capitalist system" (Spencer-Wood 2009:37). This theory further argues that a woman's performance in labor is traded for food and housing that is controlled by men (Spencer-Wood 2009). As early as Friedrich Engels *Origins of the Family* (1884), he helped develop a Marxist theory in his description of social relations between men (bourgeois) and women as unpaid workers (proletariat). Although this did not actually happen, he claimed that if women got paid professions for instance in a factory, then they could earn money outside the household, and thus be equal to a men (Engles 1884). He went on to state that "the modern individual family is founded on the open or concealed domestic slavery of the wife and modern society is a mass composed of these individual families as its molecules" (Engles 1884:89). Domestic slavery of the wife would appear likely to many during the 19th

century, but it is hard to believe that a woman as established as Mrs. Lacy would consider herself to participate in 'domestic slavery', but possibly in a different form, and yet that is the essence of power relations. Mrs. Lacy's servants certainly assisted her in the kitchen but historical documents describe her as the main cook. Mrs. Lacy's household labor kept the boardinghouse thriving by creating profit. I believe Mrs. Lacy resisted such domination by having control over the production of her own labor and influence in the decision-making process. Mrs. Lacy's domestic realm extended into Mr. Lacy's economic sphere in because her labor was his profit. This division of labor between men and women in the household is typically reinforced in a capitalist society (Delle 2000). In the 19th century, society did not allow women in the economic and political sphere of the community thus they had to maintain the household based on these social norms. Yet Mrs. Lacy was able to be a 'working woman' by cooking for paying customers with the benefit of it being within her own household which could have made it more acceptable within society.

With the Lacy Hotel, I follow Marx's theory of division of labor but with a focus on gender rather than class, as well as Durkheim's power differential of specialized tasks (Marx 1844, Durkheim 1933). I argue that the woman of this household had a much more active role in the success of the business then in a "normal" business. I agree with Marx and Engels regarding this constant struggle between the exploitation of workers and power of the owners over control of the production, yet I believe that Mrs. Lacy had control over the production of food for her customers. Mrs. Lacy would have bought the food from the grocery keeper in Big Shanty since women in the 19th century were typically responsible for the purchasing and production of food. Many of the food items

came from the Lacy's vegetable garden, chickens under the servant's house laying eggs, and meat taken from the hogs running around the property which would have been kept in the smokehouse.

Most households share "a common goal of survival, in both a physical and social sense they do not all necessarily follow the same strategy or have the same degree of success" (Hendon 1996:5). Domestic activity can be seen as this ongoing cycle within the household, but in the case of the Lacy Hotel, the household was also where they earned their income similar to a farmer. The members of the hotel collaborated in performing activities in order to meet the demand placed upon the unit by society. Gender was a key player in the division of labor within the Lacy household. With middle-class ideology reinforcing gender inequality by keeping women in the home, I plan to expand on the research that has been done by archaeologists regarding households and the experiences of the women associated with them (e.g., Nelson 2004). Gender is constructed based on "learning to behave accordingly to the norms of a particular culture" (Nelson 2004:3), yet there is some flexibility. The behavior of those living in the unit was heavily influenced by the gender ideology enforced by society. The role of women in the domestic sphere has become the standard enforced by social norms and they unconsciously operated in this system.

It is important to discuss how women in this time period were viewed and what was seen as socially acceptable. Mrs. Lacy's behavior was well-received by society as she was often described by visitors as a kind, elegant woman, who helped boost the success of the hotel through her skills as a cook and an engaging hostess (Kurtz 1909). Women during this period were seen as valuable commodities by men, even though they

were not allowed in business endeavors and the political realm. This value depended on the level of skill performed within the household. The majority of middle-class women had to do everything from the ground up such as obtain the knowledge to cook, make soap, sew, and clean often with the assistance of servants (Fox-Genovese 1988). Middle-class women were expected to maintain a neat and stylish household, as well as be approachable and able to entertain guests. In effect, a woman's role in the household was that of a mother, entertainer, wife, tailor, and a cook (Fox-Genovese 1988). Women were to accept their predestined role in society and to embrace the social norms (Fox-Genovese 1988). In order to be a "lady", one would need to behave in a way that was socially acceptable, to be elegant and refined as well as dedicated to their family and household. It was not until the Civil War, when woman were demanded for other important duties, that they achieved a higher status in society. The concept of class did influence gender roles, but the focus for this thesis will remain on social norms. Women whose husbands were in the war had to take over the business aspect to bring in money. They cared for wounded soldiers and assisted in making items for war, such as bullets (Fox-Genovese 1988). At the end of the day pre-Civil War, Southern women "lived in a discrete social system and political economy within which gender....shaped their lives" (Fox-Genovese 1988:37). External factors affected the social dynamics within the Lacy Hotel which in turn influenced domestic activities and created gendered places that in this case allowed for more flexibility of typical gender roles.

2.4 Gendered Places

A sense of place is created when gender roles limit the activities and in turn the types of social interactions that help redefine that space. A specific space within a structure often serves a particular purpose, and is limited to certain activities, and defined through social interactions. These spaces also vary across cultures and time ranging "from public-private, sacred-profane, and to ours-theirs" (Kent 1990:2). The use of space can be determined to a certain degree by how much room that an activity needs and access to these areas, whether it is a closed, open, public, or private space (Rapoport 1990). Each room in the house has been labeled based on function: dining room, bedroom, kitchen but they can be transformed if the furniture was moved thus changing the function of the room; but certain activities and their associated material culture seem more appropriate in certain spaces like cooking in the kitchen or sleeping in a bedroom (Rapoport 1990). Activities are a part of a larger social system in the house that functions as a whole and is organized by daily practices (Rapoport 1990). In theory, the patterning of material culture reflects routinized behaviors. Dominant ideologies are the major factor in creating gendered places and the activities that occur within specific spaces (Kent 1990). Therefore, I argue that the behavior and values of women are a result of dominant ideologies that are, in part, defined by the domestic activities that they perform in specific areas. The activities within ascribed spaces create a sense of place that is continually reinforced through routinization of activities.

The activities in the Lacy Hotel were separated into discrete areas that were created and maintained through dominant ideologies. It is important to examine the activity and what meaning was attached to it. For example, the Lacy family eating dinner

together at the table with boarders or visitors was a ritual with social significance. Mrs. Lacy prepared dinner in a distinct space in the house. The activity of preparation and eating dinner was associated with other activities in the household, choices in consumption of ceramics and food, which are not limited to the kitchen but directly impact the patrons and the Lacys social status.

2.5 Consumption

Choices in consumption can be viewed through a Marxist lens and these choices differentiate individuals based on wealth, access and quality of goods. As discussed above, consumptive patterns and decisions are influenced by dominant social structures and, in turn, often reinforce those structures. Artifact assemblages, in historical archaeology, containing glassware and ceramics are typically associated with domestic goods and are normally those used by women in the process of food production. In contrast men are known to "consume" these goods (Wall 2000). Within the Lacy Hotel, decisions made about consumption were based on satisfying their needs and how this might affect their activities within the household, e.g. buying a spatula in order to cook eggs.

Scholars have used methods to correlate "ceramic assemblages with their historic owners, enabling them to correlate patterns of consumption with a variety of social factors, primarily socioeconomic status" (Claney 1996:106). A comparison of ceramics may reveal the socioeconomic status of the Lacy family as it is based on "the assumption that types of wares have basic cost differences and/or status significance" (Worthy 1982:330). Socioeconomic status of a family cannot be solely determined by one factor

but by many, such as the structure and size of the household along with its life cycle (Claney 1996). Commonly used ceramics can reveal what that household could afford. The type of ceramic and decoration pinpoints the price range and even the function of the item. For example, porcelain is more costly than whiteware, thus porcelain is typically used for special events. The shape, the type of ceramic, and its decoration tell us not only the function of the vessel but can reveal what actions took place within a household (Claney 1996). Stoneware for example was quite accessible and affordable during this time since it was produced locally and was typically used in hotels as a dinner plate. We also use historical documentation to learn about these wares which help us understand their function. Ceramics found on the Lacy Hotel site reveal the choices in consumption within a boardinghouse context and hint towards activities that were performed on the site.

2.6 Theory of Proposed Research

There is no universal definition of what constitutes a household and many archaeologists construct their own definition based on social organization and function (Brandon and Barile 2004). Richard Blanton describes a household as "a group of people co-residing in a dwelling or residential compound, and who, to some degree, share householding activities and decision making" (Blanton 1994:5). For the Lacy Hotel, I define a household as a socioeconomic unit with a nuclear or extended family that also accommodates non-kin members. In order to understand the household, one must understand the social dynamics among its members and the utilization of space. This study analyzes the role of gender in creating gendered places that influence consumer behaviors within a boarding house context. Examination of the household entails

analyzing the use of space and domestic activities within the layout of multiple structures using historical data. I use archaeological evidence to analyze choices in consumption by looking at the quantity and quality of the material culture in combination with historical documentation. These rich, microscale datasets help us understand the broader society as a whole by looking at the relationship between social norms and behavior. Households and artifacts play an active role in constituting people's identities, which is an ongoing process. The boardinghouse is interesting because it is a traditional place, but as a business it created a place for gender relations to change. Society influenced the behavior of the Lacy family and also created gendered spaces within the household that affect decisions in consumption, a topic that is further examined from a Marxist-feminist perspective.

In conclusion, the role of gender, influenced by dominant social ideologies, is one factor that influenced the activities performed in specific spaces, the division of labor, and the choices in consumption within the Lacy Hotel. The activities performed in these spaces set-up expectations for appropriate behavior. Ideology influences the spatial segregation of gender through gender-specific areas as evident in kitchens. Mrs. Lacy was not forced to work in the kitchen but chose to do so for monetary purposes. Mrs. Lacy controlled the output of her labor and became an active participant in the capitalist sphere along with Mr. Lacy. Her control over the domestic activities influenced her decisions in the consumption of ceramics. Although all households have their own particular function and organization, they all operate based on their relationship with society. The Lacy Hotel was not a typical household, but embodied a more dynamic

relationship amongst its members and a change in gender relations associated with performing domestic activities on a grander scale.

3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Lacy family was well-known for their success in the town of Big Shanty with the Lacy Hotel. Civil War historians know the hotel as the starting point for the "Great Locomotive Chase" but little else is historically known regarding the structure or the family who operated it. Historical research is imperative in any archaeological project in order to understand the individuals who had the occupied the site. The history of the Lacy Hotel is linked with the beginning of the development of Big Shanty and the arrival of the Western and Atlantic Railroad to the town. This chapter provides an overview of the development and descriptions of the Lacy Hotel along with its owners, and the impact of the Civil War on both.

3.1 Big Shanty Beginnings

In 1830, President Jackson ordered the removal of the Cherokee Indians from Georgia. Shortly after, this now unoccupied land was ready to be given to the citizens of Cobb County who qualified for the land and gold lottery. In order to be qualified for the drawing, one must be a "white man over eighteen years of age who was a citizen of the United States and, for the three years past, a citizen of Georgia" (Temple 1935:32). Permanent homes were beginning to be developed in the Cobb County area along with the new roads that were needed to improve transportation. There were no roads in Big Shanty before people had settled there and the Peachtree trail was one of the first roads to be made. It ran along the Big Shanty spring, an important source of fresh water for the community. In 1836, Georgia legislation approved the Western and Atlantic Railroad to be built from Atlanta to Dalton in order to improve the economic interactions of Georgia

with other states by transporting goods (Cotterhill 1939:183). The impact of the railroad on Georgia's economy has been well documented by historians (e.g., Aaron Marrs 2009 book *Railroads in the Old South*). For example, the railroad allowed items to be shipped with more efficiency which resulted in a wide variety of goods sold locally and a general increase in trade (Cotterhill 1939:217). The railroads went into the remote areas of Georgia and encouraged more industries to prosper such as lumber, cotton, and wheat (Cotterhill 1939). The rail line reached what is now known as Kennesaw in 1838 and was the first sign of economic activity, which in this area, led to the name of Big Shanty. During the construction of the rail line, Irish laborers set up shanties, also known as shacks, on the summit of a high grade. This was known as 'big grade to the shanties' and was later shortened to Big Shanty (Cobb County Times [CCT], 7 July 1938:1).

As the construction of railroads increased so did the demand for boardinghouses to be built near the rail line for the traveling public. In the late 1840s, before the Lacy Hotel was established, hotels such as the Marietta Hotel, Kennesaw Hotel, and the Howard House were seen as the architectural centerpieces of near-by Marietta and they accommodated tired travelers from the Western and Atlantic Railroad (Temple 1935). These establishments were considered luxurious and stood out amongst other buildings and homes in the area. These hotels were quite accommodating with elaborate furniture, warm beds, good Southern breakfast and excellent hospitality. Some would be used as entertainment venues for balls, banquets, and dance classes (Temple 1935). The Western and Atlantic Railroad company soon planned the development of a boardinghouse in Big Shanty so that travelers could satisfy their hunger and rest.

3.2 Pre-Lacy Hotel

The Western and Atlantic railroad desired to purchase all land on which the line was built to increase the building of depots and boardinghouses. On November 2, 1858 in Big Shanty, the property on which the Lacy Hotel would sit was purchased from two residents, one piece for $28 from William Elliot and the other for $8.40 from Dr. Lewis (Atlanta Weekly Intelligencer [AWI], 8 September 1859:2). The hotel was financed with the state's money since the Western and Atlantic Railroad was owned by the state of Georgia. The hotel was rented to Lemuel Kendrick for $180 a year (AWI, 22 September 1859:2).

Lemuel Kendrick, a railroad contractor, was the wealthiest citizen of Big Shanty and the first proprietor of the hotel in 1859. Kendrick managed the hotel with the assistance of Miss Sallie Kilbie. Kendrick's wealth was estimated by real estate and personal property, as well as his 15 slaves, nine of which were female (1860 Slave Schedules). In 1859, he placed a message in the newspaper for the hotel, requesting it to be managed by any honest man who "will obligate himself to keep a good house" and desire to make profit (AWI, 15 September 1859:2). Someone had offered Kendrick $2,500 for the hotel but that individual has remained unidentified (AWI, 22 September 1859:2). A few months later, Kendrick transferred his lease of the hotel to George Lacy.

George Moody Lacy was the son of James William Lacy and Nancy Mary Moody, born in Grainger, Tennessee in 1818. He married his first wife Rebecca Austin on December 4, 1838 in Tennessee. The marriage only lasted a few years. Shortly after, he remarried Edna Austin, the sister of Rebecca, on November 23, 1843 (Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002). In 1850, he was listed as being a farmer in Tennessee (1850

Federal Census). He moved to Whitfield, Georgia in 1857 and two years later moved to Big Shanty to become a hotel keeper (1860 Federal Census). By 1860, George and Edna Lacy had four daughters and one son living in the hotel: Sarah age 16, Nancy age 13, Mary Catherine age 10, Alice age 4, and Henry age 7 (1860 Federal Census), who would later pass away at the age of 21 from consumption (Marietta Daily Journal [MDJ], 9 October 1874). The children would soon learn how to help out the family business by entertaining the guests. The daughters were known to serve the food to the customers. One of the daughters also provided rich oral histories about life at the hotel after its demise.

The Lacy family satisfied the demand for domestic service that the hotel required through labor performed by "colored servants"(The Constitution [TC], 7 May 1911). These servants were most likely freed slaves as Mr. Lacy was not listed in the 1860 schedules as owning any slaves. The servants cleaned house and washed clothes. An individual who could afford a servant to do manual labor "reinforced their position in the class structure by income and ethnicity" (Aron 2001:181). "Colored servants" were alienated from their work, but did it as a means of survival during a time when they were seen as property. Middle-class people typically worked inside the household while the servants did all the outside chores (Fox-Genovese 1988).

3.3 Lacy Hotel in Business

As mentioned, George Lacy took over the lease for the Lacy Hotel from Kendrick in 1860. The W&ARR cash journals recorded Mr. Lacy's first rent payment of $40/month on December 31, 1860 and he continued to pay rent until June 1864 (Western

and Atlantic Railroad, Cash journals, 1856-1866). The payments made by Mr. Lacy for rent and other bills tripled in 1862 and were the highest in 1864, most likely as a result of high inflation caused by the Civil War. The Lacys were able to withstand the price inflation during these harsh economic times and still could afford the increased rate of transporting goods to and from the hotel providing a glimpse into their economic standing.

Many of the details regarding the hotel have been provided by Georgia artist-historian Wilbur Kurtz. In the early 1900s, Kurtz obtained information regarding the hotel by interviewing the eldest daughter of George Lacy and a frequent visitor of the hotel, Major Hiriam Butler. According to Kurtz, the Lacy Hotel was a Greek revival, T-shape, two story building that dominated the shanties that occupied the area in 1859 (Figure 3.1). Many accounts regarding the construction of the hotel claim that the "structure was prefabricated at the Western and Atlantic Railroad shops in Atlanta and then shipped to Big Shanty and assembled at the site" (Atlanta Constitution [AC], 30 January 1972). The hotel was built on the east side of the tracks and faced west to welcome passengers arriving on the rail line (Figure 3.2). Its architecture was quite a wonder in a rural town such as Big Shanty. The hotel had a brick foundation and it was painted off-white with green wooden shutters (Kurtz 1909). It had a small two-level porch, followed by the main hallway dividing two rooms above and below. The children's bedrooms were upstairs while Mr. and Mrs. Lacy had the bedroom downstairs across the hall from the parlor (Figure 3.3). The L-shaped dining room began on the north side of the building and curved east down the main hall. The dining room was built to fit roughly 300 people and had 14 windows to accommodate the masses (Kurtz 1909). In

the hall sat a card-table and to the south was the parlor that held the town's most popular piano. The east end of the dining room led into a boarding room, and there were stairs leading to another boarding room on the second floor. East of the main portion of the house was a kitchen which shared a wall with the servant's rooms. Near the servant's quarters was a smokehouse, dairy, two covered wells, outhouse, and a servant's quarter. The smokehouse had iron bars over the windows and the dairy had a small frame with no windows. There was a bench located in the south yard where the servants would sit and wash clothes. The hotel was enclosed with the traditional white picket fence to keep the hogs out. The Lacy ducks sat outside the fence where there was low ground and standing water. Unfortunately, these ducks were occasionally stolen by the starving soldiers at Camp McDonald (Kurtz 1909). Instead of stealing and eating the ducks, other soldiers from the Camp would have stopped by the hotel to purchase a fresh, hot meal.

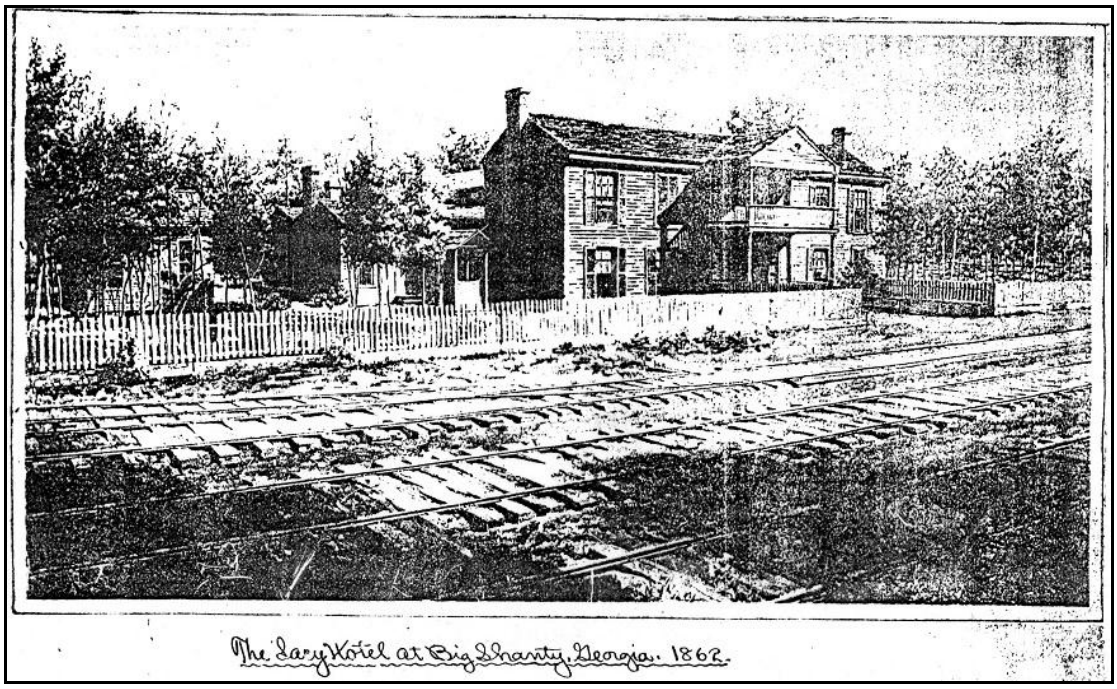


Figure 3.1: Sketch of Lacy Hotel, Wilbur Kurtz collection, notebook 3, p.201

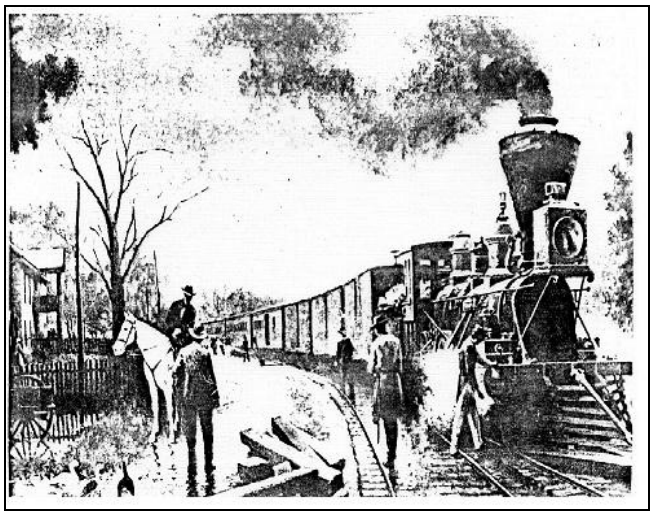


Figure 3.2: Sketch of Lacy Hotel and rail line,
Wilbur Kurtz, Atlanta and the Old South, p.27

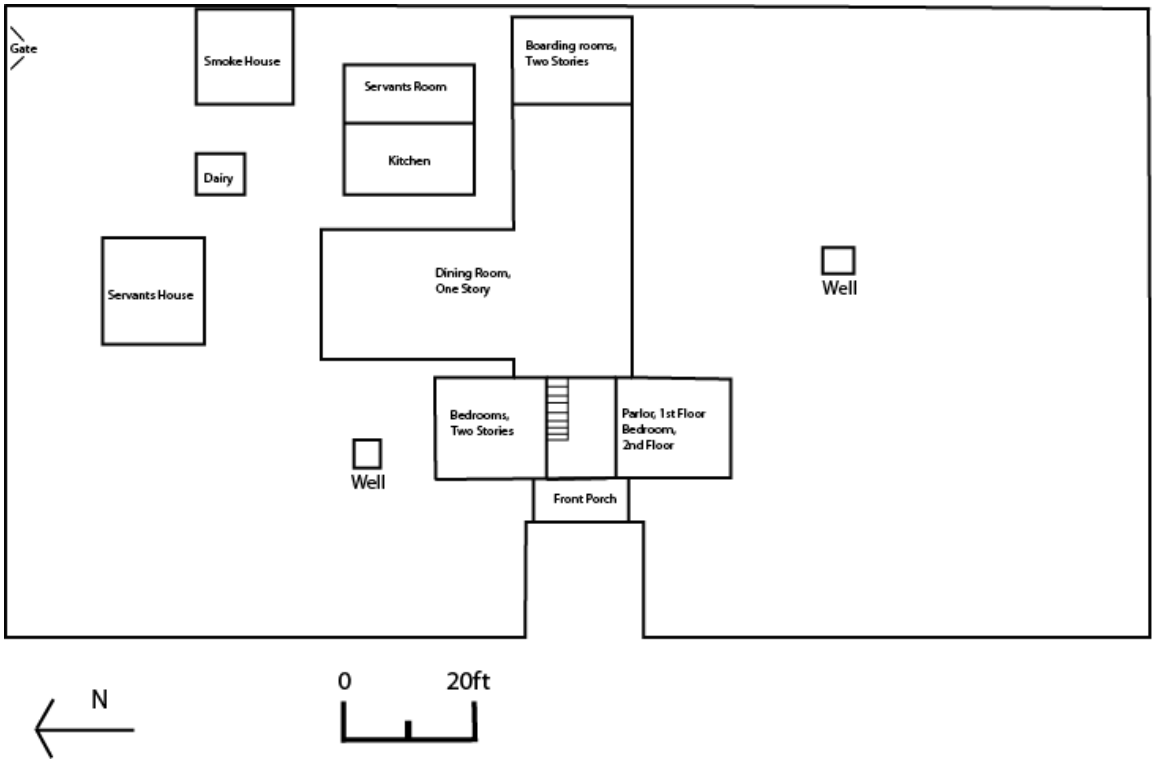


Figure 3.3: Reproduction of the floor plan for the Lacy Hotel, original taken from the Wilbur Kurtz collection, box 2, Atlanta History Center

The W&ARR traveled daily from Atlanta at 4am and reached the Lacy Hotel promptly at 6am, where if the passengers desired a hot breakfast one had already been prepared inside. The stop only lasted 20 minutes but was well needed since the dining car had not yet been established. In case of a delay, the hotel provided benches located on either side of the front porch. As Mr. Lacy was a deeply religious man, it was customary for visitors to complete a 'spiritual cleanse' before entering, in which pans of water, soap, and towels were provided at the front door (Kurtz 1909). Mr. Lacy would sit right within the door to collect payment. The hotel charged 25 cents per meal ($5.99 today) and 10 cents per night ([AC], 30 January 1972). It seems likely that the meal was more costly than the room due to the fact that it was their main specialty and brought in more customers. The price for the breakfast was quite reasonable given the outstanding cooking performed by Mrs. Lacy, which included: ham, waffles, grits, gravy, fried chicken, hot coffee, fresh vegetables, biscuits, and flap jacks with sorghum syrup (Kurtz 1909). The customers of the Hotel were not limited to people coming off the train but attracted people from the community and also people from out of town who would visit the soldiers at Camp McDonald. Mr. Lacy would say grace before every meal as he was a devout Methodist. Being a religious man, he had also acted as a justice of the peace being affiliated with at least five marriages (Whitfield County, GA, Marriage book A 1865-1876).

In 1860, the business at the Lacy Hotel was expanding along with Big Shanty. Many people began settling in this town after the rail line had been established and this increased amount of people traveling through the area. Big Shanty had a population of 718 which included three physicians, three blacksmiths, 61 farmers, 14 railroad hands, 35

day laborers, 38 farm laborers, three teachers, two carpenters, one merchant, two waggoners, and one harness maker (Martin 1987). The Lacy Hotel was the only boarding and eating house in Big Shanty during the 1860s, thus there was no competition. In addition, Big Shanty remained a quiet town until Camp McDonald was established in 1861 attracting many visitors.

3.4 Big Shanty during the Civil War

Only a year after the Lacy Hotel had opened its doors, the Civil War began in 1861. On June 11, 1861, Camp McDonald was established in Big Shanty, west of the rail line across from the Lacy Hotel (Figure 3.4). The area was also chosen for its access to the Big Shanty spring, which served as an important water source for the soldiers. Camp McDonald brought many relatives and curious visitors, who would also stop by the hotel. On June 31, 1861, Georgia Governor Joseph Brown gave a speech at Camp McDonald before the soldiers were sent out to war and this attracted many people from all over (Temple 1935). In addition to Governor Brown, the Lacy Hotel attracted many important visitors and dignitaries over the course of its brief history including William T. Sherman, Confederate President Jefferson Davis, and Major General Joseph Johnston. By 1862, the troops had been sent off to various counties for battle.

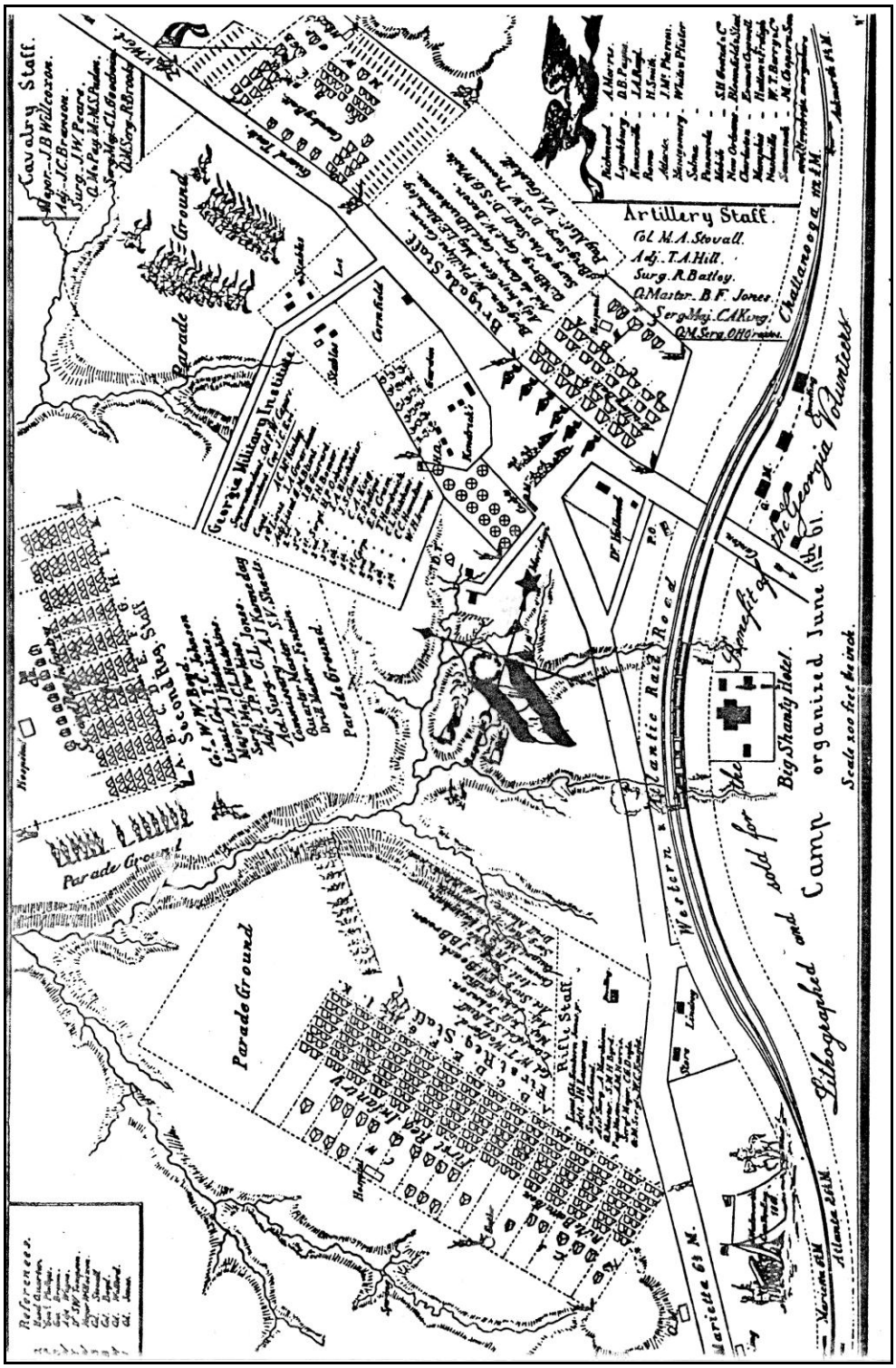


Figure 3.4: Camp McDonald; a school of instruction for the 4th Brigade Georgia Volunteers, Governor Joseph E. Brown, Commander-in-Chief. Souvenir edition, 1917. Library of Congress.

The war negatively affected the citizens of Big Shanty with demands by soldiers for food and clothing, yet there was not enough supply for this demand. During the winter months of the war, the prices were extremely high and barricades were placed on the ports that limited goods like sugar and salt from coming in to the state. The restricted access to goods marked the beginning of the economic disaster as a direct result of the war. Women and slaves worked incessantly to make clothes and other goods to send but had to keep enough for their own family (Temple 1935). The community had to resort to trading goods, e.g. in many cases, some traded with the rich in which services, performed by doctors or teachers, were paid for in food. Merchants would withhold basic goods from the public until the price went up and then these goods were sold with a high inflation rate to gain profit. The government would also sell food at a fixed price since they knew the citizens had to purchase the goods due to their desperate need for basic goods (Wagner 2002).

A year later, the war continued to impact the people of Big Shanty and brought chaos to the Lacy Hotel. In 1862, the Lacy Hotel was the starting point for one of the greatest events in Civil War history, "The Great Locomotive Chase". The General, the name of the locomotive, made its usual stop one Saturday morning and hungry passengers went inside for breakfast. As the crew sat at the table, they looked out the window and saw the train "running off". Conductor Fuller came outside and noticed that the mail car and two passenger cars had been unhitched and left (Bonds 2007). This event involved union soldiers, led by Union spy James J. Andrews, stealing "The General" with a plan to interfere with the confederate rail supply network. The Lacy Hotel stop was chosen for this event since there was no telegraph office in Big Shanty so Confederate

soldiers could not be warned of a hijacked locomotive while the soldiers at Camp McDonald were unaware of what was about to occur. After being chased by Captain Fuller and his men, the Union soldiers abandoned the General and ran into the woods. The Union raiders were captured, many of whom were executed.

3.5 General Sherman's Occupation of Big Shanty

As the Civil War continued, it made its way to Big Shanty and eventually the Lacy Hotel. June 9, 1864 was a day that the Lacy family would never forget. Sarah Lacy, later known as Sallie Seawell, described the day that her family was removed from their home by Union soldiers. At around noon, Sallie was on her bed leaning against the bedpost going through her old love letters. She heard the dinner bell ring and she went downstairs, walking past her sister, Nannie who was playing cards with three confederate soldiers (AC, 23 October 1938:SM1). She claims that Mrs. Lacy had told her that she had cooked the last chicken, which was sitting under the servant's quarters. The family and boarders sat down for a meal when all of a sudden, a shot was fired into the house and went through the bedpost that Sallie had previously been leaning on upstairs. The bullet went out into the yard where the servants were washing clothes under a big chestnut tree in the southern portion of the yard ([TC], 7 May 1911). Everyone in the hotel scattered as Union soldiers approached. Under these dangerous conditions, the Lacy family was removed from the hotel, and they headed south to Marietta.

Prior to and during the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain fought on June 27-30, 1864, Big Shanty served as the rail head for Sherman's army consisting of over one hundred thousand soldiers. General Sherman utilized this area as a supply base and hospital area

while he set up his military headquarters at the Lacy Hotel (AC 30 January 1972). He had turned one of the upstairs bedrooms of the Lacy house into a "telegraph station in full operation" (AC 30 January 1972). Sherman's men had built a stockade of logs around the establishment during federal occupation (AC 30 January 1972). Sherman would soon make the Lacy Hotel another casualty of war.

Another event that occurred at the hotel during Sherman's occupation involved the most beloved piano. Nannie Lacy's grandmother had sent her a piano on her sixteenth birthday in 1863. The piano brought much attention to the hotel as many wanted to listen to it and even take lessons on it (Atlanta Journal Magazine [AJM], 18 September 1927). It was a heavy mahogany made by Jennys and Son, New York, No. 4490 (AJM, 18 September 1927). When the Lacys were removed from the hotel by Sherman's troops, the daughters tried to locate a wagon in order to take the piano with them, but they were told to leave urgently (AJM, 18 September 1927). When Sherman had made the hotel his headquarters, neighbors reported hearing the piano played at night (AJM, 18 September 1927). As Sherman continued his campaign to Atlanta, he ordered the piano to be removed with a cotton wagon that was bought from an old "colored servant". This "colored man" knew Miss Lacy and told her what had occurred. She began the search to get her piano back. Knowledge of the piano soon reached Nannie through an old friend that learned the piano was being held in an attic in Marietta and was to be sent to Sherman's home after the war ended. She found some men and a wagon to go steal the piano back. They entered the soldiers' home and found only women present, which made it easier to remove the piano from the house as these women knew they were facing an

unequal fight. After Miss Lacy passed away, her heir no longer wanted the piano, and in 1914, it was sold to W.H.Benson, a resident of Marietta (AJM, 18 September 1927).

After Sherman was done with his excursions in Big Shanty, he ordered his soldiers to burn the Lacy Hotel on November 14, 1864. As Big Shanty slowly started to rebuild itself in the wake of the war's destruction, a new boardinghouse was desired by the town and the Western and Atlantic railroad for the traveling public. It was announced in 1870 that a railroad eating house was built in Big Shanty to replace the Lacy Hotel with Gasper Carrie as the landlord (AC, 15 May 1870:3). It was actually built on the other side of the rail line from where the Lacy Hotel had sat. In the 1870s, Big Shanty officially became Kennesaw, named after Kennesaw Mountain, as the Western and Atlantic Railroad was rebuilt and more retail stores were established increasing the population and revenue for the town.

3.6 Life after the Lacy Hotel

After their removal from Big Shanty, the Lacy family re-settled in Marietta and opened a new boarding house on Lacy street (named after them) on Campbell Hill. The desirable Queen Anne house was 2-stories, had 12 rooms, with a servant's house, stable, large lawn, garden, extra land for cultivation and was located ¾ miles from the depot (MDJ, 21 May 1896:1). It held ten boarding rooms and the rate was $7/week or $25/month (Kennesaw Gazette [KG], 1886). In 1870, Mr. Lacy was living in Marietta and was still listed as a hotel keeper, while his wife was keeping house, his son was a baggage master with one of the rail lines, and Alice was at school as all the daughters were literate. In 1872, Mr. Lacy was announced as a candidate for the ordinary of Cobb

County, which means being an official having jurisdiction over a territory (MDJ, 12 July 1872:2). The daughters kept up with social events in town and once attended an engineer's ball in Big Shanty in 1872. Miss Alice Lacy was noted to be the most desirable at the event "judging from the continual calls made upon her for company in the dance" (AC, 18 May 1872:3). The Lacy daughters utilized their social relations gained from visitors at the Lacy Hotel in order to become more involved in the community and social events.

After years of living off of a farmer's wages, the Lacys had acquired a comfortable lifestyle through the success of the hotel in Big Shanty. Before the Lacy family moved to Georgia, their personal estate was $700; after the success of the hotel, it had risen to $2000 (1870 U.S. Federal Census). In 1892, at the age of 75, after battling a long unknown illness George Lacy passed away and he was regarded "one of our most esteemed citizens whose life has been one of uprightness and spotless integrity" (MDJ, 13 October 1892). He was claimed to have been a successful proprietor and manager of popular hotels in his two known locations. In the end, George Lacy thrived as a proprietor and was able to make a great profit through his dealings in the hotel business. He was seen by the community as an excellent manager who knew how to satisfy customers by serving exceptional food. The Lacy family now resides in the Marietta Cemetery on an exceptional plot, but their legacy in the hotel business lives on.

In conclusion, the historical background of the Lacy Hotel provides critical information needed in order to interpret a site that was only occupied for a few years. The information gained reveals the individuals and past activities that took place on the site which aid in my archaeological investigation. With a better understanding of the Lacy

family and the hotel, it is possible to properly assess artifacts recovered from the site to see if they match the lifestyle of the Lacys in the 1860s as described in the historical texts.

4 PAST ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

Before the 2010 excavation had taken place, I gathered as much information as possible regarding the past archaeological investigation undertaken in 1997. After examining the 1997 field notes and archaeological report, it was clear to me that the location of the Lacy Hotel had never been determined. As this research continued, I surmised that a final effort of excavation should occur on the site to attempt to locate the hotel and gather archaeological evidence associated with the structure. The 1997 excavation provided information on the methods and findings employed in the past to develop plans for the 2010 excavation program.

In 1996, Dr. Betty Smith, an archaeology professor at Kennesaw State University, obtained permission from the City of Kennesaw to resume excavation on the Lacy Hotel site, which had been approved in 1978, but was stopped due to complications. Dr. Smith's excavation involved students from Kennesaw State University and was conducted during the summer of 1997 and the spring of 1998 (Figure 4.1). The archaeological testing on the depot property east of the parking lot led to inconclusive results regarding the hotel's location. Dr. Smith hoped to expose features such as trash pits or outbuildings that were associated with the hotel (Smith 1998). The excavations revealed a heavily disturbed site with a mixture of different time periods ranging from Archaic (8000 years old), Civil War era (AD 1861-1864), early twentieth century, and recent debris (Smith 1998). Dr. Smith made an observation of plow scars eight to nine inches below ground surface located within the northern portion of her excavation area along with evidence of sheet erosion. Further south, she encountered a cement structure starting at a depth of 2 ft. and continuing down to 4.5 ft.; the entire structure was 12 x 12

ft. (Smith 1998). It is located approximately 150 feet southeast from the southeast corner of the parking lot (Figure 4.2). In 1998, the parking lot extended approximately 270 feet from the street. Today it has been shortened to 210 feet. In addition to the archaeological fieldwork, electromagnetic conductivity tests and ground penetrating radar were performed on the site by a Georgia Tech professor, Dr. David Frost and two of his students, Tom Casey and Dr. James Tsai. The results of the test uncovered the cement structure, posts on an old gate, and an old road approximately 25 feet wide, located under the entire length of the parking lot. The presence of an old road is supported by the drawing made by artist-historian Wilbur Kurtz based on his conversations with one of the Lacys daughter.

Figure 4.1: 1997 Excavation (courtesy of Dr. Smith)

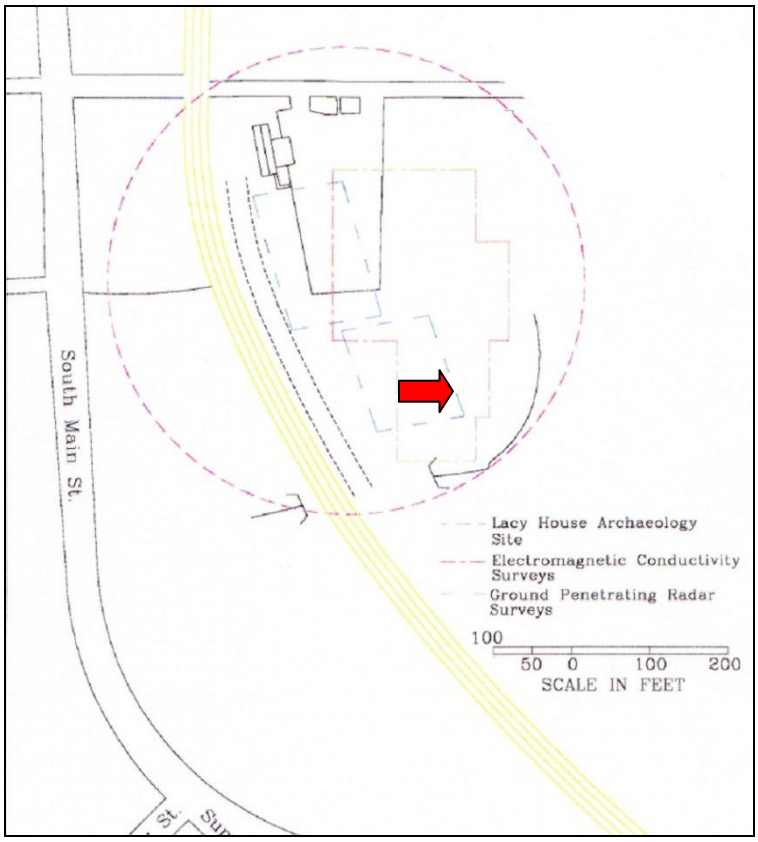


Figure 4.2: Map of GPR areas; cement structure located in the south east corner of the southern GPR grid; identified by red arrow (courtesy of Dr. Smith)

Dr. Smith described her placement of the grid using an electrical outlet as a point of reference, which was located in the southeast corner of the parking lot (Dr. Betty Smith, personal communication 2010). The northwest corner (0,0) of the grid was placed five feet east of the base of the outlet and the grid extended one hundred and sixty feet south (S160, 0) and stretched 60 feet east, creating a 60 x 160 foot rectangle. The units were 10 x 10 ft., thus the first unit in the northwest was labeled (E0 S10) and one south was (E0 S20). A total of 28 units were excavated with the majority placed in the southern portion of the grid. Unfortunately, when reviewing the field notes kept by students, they were often unorganized, difficult to read, and lacking information such as depth, unit number or scale. At times, students would draw a feature in their unit but with no

description of it whether it was a posthole or possible brick foundation, which was not clear in their drawings. The levels were typically differentiated not by soil change but by arbitrary levels (0-3", 3-6", 6-9", 9-12") but some students excavated until they hit red clay (Table 4.1). Others would dig a few inches and if there was no evidence of features, they would close it up. The majority of artifacts recovered were ceramic and metal and were located within 0-9" from the ground surface. More specifically, the students found horse shoes, railroad spikes, nails, wire, waffle iron, brick, folk pottery, shoe soles, coal, slag, and animal bones with cut marks (Table 4.2). Dr. Smith noted that she located a brick 9-12" from the surface with the marker's mark "Calhoun Brick C [o]". According to the field notes, the majority of bricks, in no particular pattern, were located near the south end of her excavation area and on the north end was evidence of four post holes, possibly from the Lacys old gate. Dr. Smith's findings will be compared with mine below.

Dr. Smith's work was the first attempt to locate the Lacy Hotel and potentially uncover archaeological evidence of past activities in and around the structure. Her efforts located an old road bed and post holes possibly from the old gate which aided me in my estimation of the possible hotel's location. Through Dr. Smith's excavation, I learned that the site was heavily disturbed even before the construction of the pedestrian tunnel in 2009, and this might make locating the hotel difficult. From the field notes, I learned more about past activities on the site after the arduous task of determining the artifact distribution and the type of artifacts that were recovered. The field notes were difficult to organize and did not have soils documented and no mention of level in correlation with depth in inches. Through an analysis of the excavation data, the location of the hotel

remained unknown and large amounts of brick did not form a pattern. Overall, the past investigation and my recent excavation were undertaken to locate an important landmark in Kennesaw's history.

Table 4.1: 1997 Artifact types by count

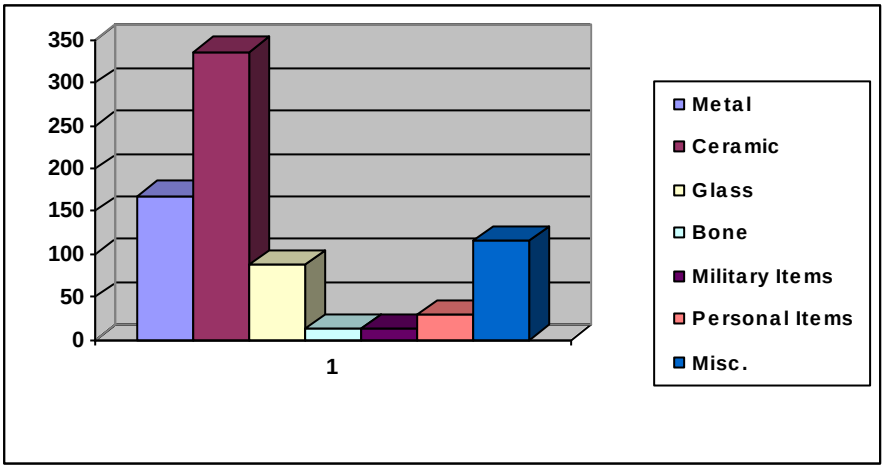
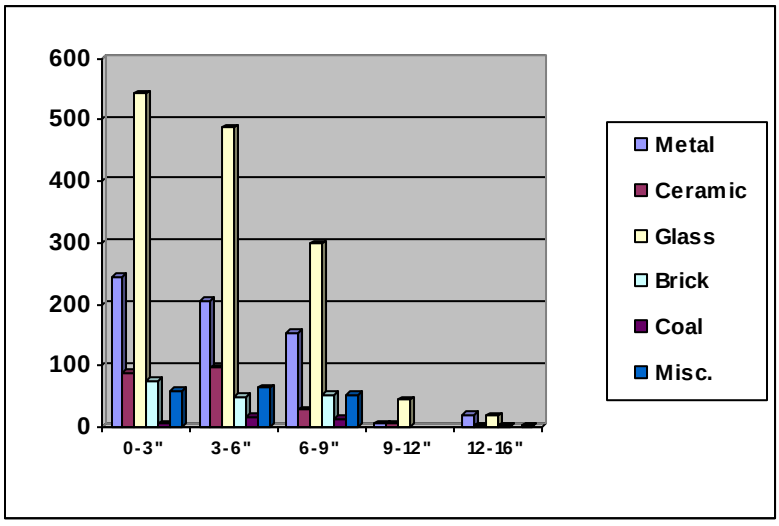


Table 4.2: Artifact depth based upon 1997 field notes



5 METHODOLOGY

In this chapter I focus on the techniques I employed to gather and analyze information on the Lacy Hotel. Historical archaeology has the advantage of using various datasets for interpretation, including historical documents, oral histories, and the material culture. First, I discuss these datasets within historical archaeology and how I utilized these different types of sources in my own research. The research process for the Lacy Hotel involved investigating archival documents, obtaining oral histories, and gathering archaeological data.

5.1 Datasets within Historical Archaeology

Historical archaeology uses various datasets for interpretation and they can either contradict each other or complement one another. It is important to evaluate which historical documents, if any, have the most reliable and relevant information to interpret the material culture recovered at a site. Documents and artifacts are human products that reveal past behaviors and actions in different ways. Historical documents and oral histories along with the archaeological record, when properly utilized, can provide detailed insight into past cultural processes.

Oral history is one source within historical archaeology where knowledge can be gained about the past and can supplement or provide alternative perspectives on the documentary record. Many descendants with an interest in and understanding of their past will share this knowledge. Oral histories from descendants aid archaeologists in their interpretations of a group's material culture, landscapes, and religious beliefs among other things. Groups within the same small community might have their own version of

the past and there is always the possibility that oral histories have been altered. These disjunctions, if present, can illuminate political or economic tensions within the community or between groups.

Historical documents also serve as an essential dataset, but every researcher must determine what information is authentic and usable. If contradictions arise between the two historical documents and the archaeological record, new questions will need to be formulated and investigated. Historical documents that record goods or objects on a site might not correlate with the archaeological record that is recovered. Documents and artifacts are typically used to balance each other, but one can be used to verify the other. A prime example of this comes from Deetz's (1977) excavation of a farmstead where numerous cow bones were located and through archival research found an inventory record of cows purchased for the farmstead supporting the amount of faunal remains recovered. When comparing historical documents with archaeological data, one must understand the individual's motives and intentions for the creation and use of these two datasets (Little 1994). Different types of documents can describe the same artifact while placing emphasis upon a specific characteristic (i.e., price, function, or composition). Some historical records may be biased while the archaeological record provides a glimpse into past cultural processes and behavior without saying a word. It is important to be critical when using historical documents. The researcher should analyze the document's authenticity through the language used and determine whether the information provided is relevant to that time period. Government documents such as deeds and probate records are typically somewhat accurate in their descriptions of goods or property owned by an individual (Barber 1994). Other documents also aid in the

identification of artifacts which can be valuable when determining function, price, and date of manufacture as seen in historical catalogs or advertisements.

When obtaining oral histories, archaeologists often collaborate with descendant communities in order to interpret the material culture recovered and gather knowledge about a site. Archaeologists in collaboration with descendant communities develop ways to make their research beneficial to the descendants, and even develop educational programs for them to reconnect with their heritage (Kelly and Thomas 2010). This type of collaboration allows archaeologists to disseminate their knowledge to the public and teach them how to preserve archaeological sites. Descendants and archaeologists might agree on some interpretations, but there is a possibility of contradictions. Both might interpret the significance of artifacts differently; for instance one might see an object as an important find while the other sees it as garbage (Zimmerman 2005). Archaeologists use theoretical approaches to interpret past behaviors, which could conflict with how descendant communities interpret their past, and thus sensitivity must be applied during such collaboration. Avoiding conflict is critical for successful engagement with descendants. In the end, many descendant communities still practice their past cultural traditions in which it is important that archaeologists avoid ethnocentric views to not jeopardize the collaboration in any way (Little 2007). For archaeologists and descendant communities to work together successfully there must be a level of respect and fairness exhibited at all time (Ferguson 2008:165). In my research, I gathered oral histories from two Kennesaw historians and community members as they disseminated knowledge on the history of Big Shanty. The information obtained from these individuals is used in my interpretation of the site and this knowledge will be shared with the public.

5.2 Archival Research

The research on the Lacy family began in local libraries and archives. I started looking at Civil War books such as Russell Bond's *Stealing the General* (2007) that mention the hotel to see exactly what was known about it. I frequented the Atlanta History Center, Marietta Central Library and the Georgia Archives where I gathered most of my archival data. My research was conducted over the summer of 2010 to investigate all institutions holding information on Georgia's history and the people of Cobb County. Searching through archival documents was a tedious process, but once information was gathered, the story of the family began to unfold. The Marietta Central Library contains 'The Georgia Room' and it holds an extensive collection of books on Georgia history and the Civil War. There are numerous cabinets of old Georgia maps and folders of documents categorized by County. While reviewing the Cobb County folder, I came across many newspaper articles, photos, and journals regarding the county in the 19th century. However, I noticed that these sources had been removed from their primary location. For example, newspaper articles clipped out, in which there were no known reference to where it had come from. In addition, the documents in the folder were unorganized and thus there was no structured manner in which to approach it. The Georgia Room also had census books on Cobb County, and I was able to search for Big Shanty's census record in 1860, which included the Lacy family.

The Georgia Archives was another great resource for information. I was able to locate newspaper articles from the 19th century available on microfilm. The archives also had a supervised viewing room where I was allowed to peruse the Western and Atlantic Railroad cash journals. This very large book showed all transactions made between the

rail line and its customers between AD 1856-1866, including these transactions made by George Lacy. Through these transactions I located when Mr. Lacy started paying rent on the hotel in Big Shanty and at the price of $40 a month. In the archives, I managed to search through census records, obituaries, and marriage licenses from the 19th century to put together a complete family tree for the Lacys.

After the Georgia Archives, I went to the Cobb County Court Records Office where they hold official Deed records. I was notified that all deed records before 1900 had been destroyed in a courthouse fire, but I did manage to find a deed of a later property owned by the Lacys. I visited the City of Kennesaw- Planning and Zoning department to see if they had any files regarding the Lacy Hotel property or its history. I received documents that mentioned a brief history of the hotel and Sherman's involvement. Another source was the Historic Preservation Division, which turned out to be very helpful. They had many 20th century newspaper articles describing the hotel. Lastly, I utilized online sources and went through websites such as Atlanta Historic Newspapers and Marietta Daily Journal-Archives to gather insights on the Lacys activities at the hotel and in town. All information gathered from the various sources was equally important as they provided a different focus or perspective regarding the hotel or the Lacy family. Many other sources that I visited had turned up with no information regarding the Lacy Hotel, such as the Kennesaw State University Archives, NARGHIS, and the GA site files hosted at UGA.

The next step was to interview local curators and historians with knowledge of 19th century Georgia history. I began with the curator of the Roothouse Museum, Maryellen Higginbotham, who is quite knowledgeable about 19th architecture and home

furnishings. We discussed the layout of the hotel and what they would most likely have used in terms of furniture and dishes. Mrs. Higginbotham provided me with knowledge of typical ceramic and glass found in a 19th century household which provided me with comparative data for my archaeological collection from the Lacy Hotel site. I also went to the Marietta Museum of History and met with the curator, Amy Reed. I learned about the Kennesaw House, another boarding house located in Marietta where the planning of the Great Locomotive Chase took place. I was able to talk with Kennesaw historians Joe Bozeman and Colonel James Bogle about the location of the hotel. Both of these historians confirmed the 1861 Camp McDonald map which placed the Lacy Hotel between two streams and located at the apex of the rail line. The data were also supported by similar information obtained from oral histories given by their parents who lived in the area in the early 20th century. Lastly, through the process of archival research, Mike Bearrow, curator at The Southern Museum of Civil War was able to help answer questions regarding documents, maps, and the history of Big Shanty. He was also kind enough to put me in contact with all of the individuals mentioned above.

5.3 Determining the Location of the Lacy Hotel

The Lacy Hotel Project started as a plan that I formulated after I had spent the 2010 summer reviewing past archaeological field notes and archival materials regarding the Lacy Hotel. As more information about the Lacy Hotel surfaced it became clear that the actual location of this structure remained unknown. The GPR findings of a wagon road under the current depot parking lot were the only substantial locational information from Dr. Smith's archaeological report (Figure 5.1). These findings coincide with

historical maps and drawings that place this wagon road running from the main road, known back then as the Peachtree trail, to the side of the hotel itself. It seemed highly unlikely that a hotel of this size would have been so close to the Peachtree Trail given the presence of a wagon road running south. The presence of the road down the center of the current parking lot also eliminated the possibility that the hotel was underneath the parking lot near the depot. As previously stated, information gathered from Joe Bozeman and Colonel James Bogle confirmed many historical maps placing the hotel at the apex of the Western and Atlantic rail line (now owned by CSX), which would place the hotel further south on the property than initially thought by Dr. Smith. In the 1861 map of Camp McDonald, the hotel is located between two streams, the southern one still exists today and the northern one would have been an extension from the Big Shanty spring located west of the Lacy Hotel. As discussed above, Kennesaw historian Wilbur Kurtz interviewed Mrs. Sallie Seawell (Sarah Lacy) in 1909. She described the hotel's location several hundred feet from the current depot and at that time, the depot remained next to the main road (Kurtz 1909). The drawings of the hotel were verified by three sources who frequented the establishment: Major Hiriam Butler, J.T. Carrie, and Mrs. Seawell (Kurtz 1909). According to these sources, the front porch began forty feet from the nearest track. This information helped me approximate the hotel's position. According to Kurtz's layout, the hotel was west-facing and stretched approximately 83 feet east-west starting from the front porch to the end of the structure. The width, beginning at the north chimney of the dining room and extending to the south chimney off the parlor, was 67 feet. These dimensions of the hotel and its location in relation to the rail line assisted me in determining the location of the survey.

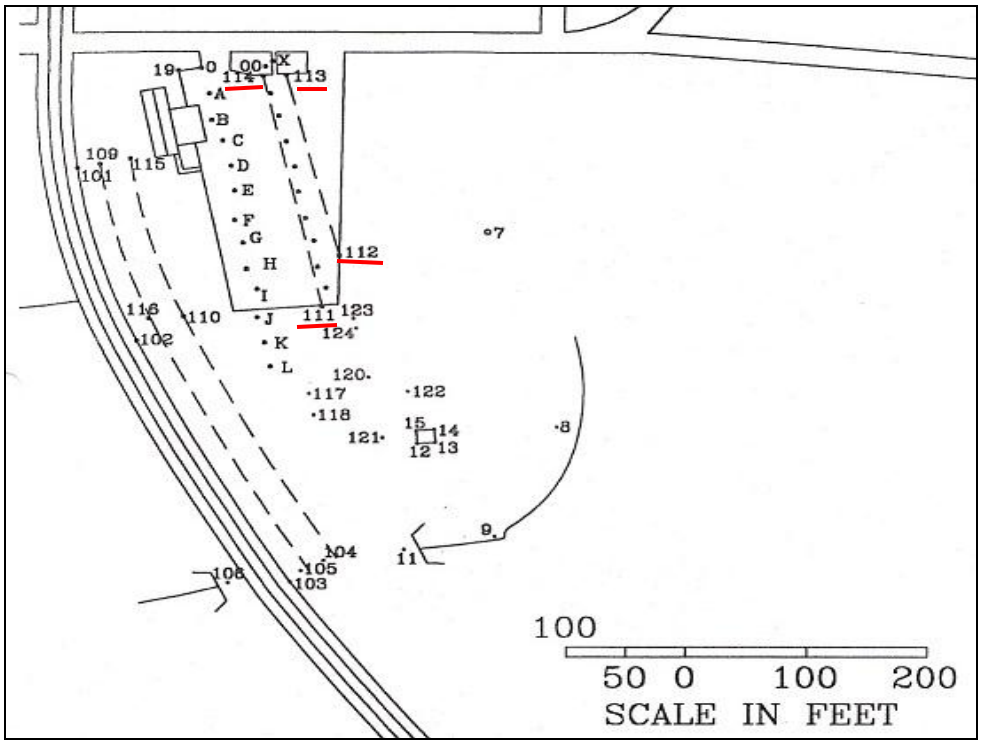


Figure 5.1: GPR results; Four corners of the wagon road are points 111-114; underlined in red (courtesy of Dr. Smith)

5.4 The Lacy Hotel Project

The landscape and previous data suggested that the hotel was likely located further south than Dr. Smith's previous excavations. I felt an investigation should take place in the attempt to locate the hotel. The investigation was approved by the City of Kennesaw, which owned the property in which the Lacy Hotel sat. I felt that employing a different type of geophysical survey other than the GPR used by Dr. Smith might reveal new data. After determining the general area in which she had worked, electrical resistivity, a type of geophysical that will be explained below, was selected as an appropriate technique to reveal the possible location of the hotel. The results would be verified by shovel tests and excavations performed by me, students from Dr. Glover's archaeological methods class and volunteers from Kennesaw State University. Dr. Ervan

Garrison was contacted at UGA and he recommended one of his archaeology graduate students to perform the survey, Gretchen Eggiman.

Dr. Smith's archaeological testing of the depot property to the east of the parking lot led to inconclusive results regarding the hotel location. Also, the cement structure she had located could not be dated. While concrete structures existed in the mid-19th century, they were not common. Given the significance of this building to Kennesaw and that it had not been located with certainty; I proposed an archaeological investigation of the area east and south of the new CSX underpass, which was recently constructed by Mactec, to locate the hotel (Figure 5.2). The project proceeded in two phases during the fall of 2010. The first phase involved the use of an electrical resistivity device that would conceivably reveal the burned foundations of the hotel. This type of technology would provide potentially new data. I hoped this equipment would reveal evidence of a burned foundation. Like all forms of remote sensing, results have to be verified, in this case through a series of test excavations. The project lasted ten days between October 15th and November 19th. Although a short time span, many things were accomplished, such as resistivity testing, 32 shovel tests, and 11 excavation units. Electrical resistivity was performed on three areas in order to examine all potential areas of the hotel's location while the resistivity equipment and services of UGA graduate student, Gretchen Eggiman, were available.

Figure 5.2: Three areas of investigation; outlined in white

5.4.1 Survey Areas

As previously discussed, three areas were chosen for survey. Area 1 was hypothesized to be the approximate location of the hotel, but Areas 2 and 3 were placed to test the rest of the property. One of these three areas would possibly reveal past activities associated with the hotel or pinpoint the location. Area 1 was a 17 x 20 meter grid located east of the pedestrian tunnel (Figure 5.3). Area 2 was located south of the present stream on the flat plain (Figure 5.4). We laid out 30m x 10m grid, covering the center area of the plain. Area 3 was located on the top of the gravelly hill right in front of an unknown historical shack (Figure 5.5). A grid 14m x 6m was laid-out, covering the main portion of the hill-top.

Figure 5.3: Area 1; located east of pedestrian tunnel

Figure 5.4: Area 2; flat plain

Figure 5.5: Area 3; located at the top of the hill, in front of the shack

5.4.2 Electrical Resistivity

Electrical resistivity was the method of geophysical survey performed. The survey was conducted in the three separate areas just described to control the context of the electrical resistivity data recorded as (X,Y) coordinates. This form of remote sensing involves two probes sending an electrical current through the sediments and measuring the resistivity or conductivity in order to identify subsurface anomalies (Eggiman 2010). There can be specific readings for compact soil, moisture, rock (granite), and metal. In this survey four probes (two red and two black) were used. This is also known as the Twin Probe Array (Figure 5.6). A 50 m tape was laid-out, and they were spaced at 1m intervals from one another. One set releases the current while the other set measures the voltage of the current. The distance between probes depends on the depth desired. In this case, past archaeological investigations showed that majority of the finds were no deeper than 41 cm, thus 1m spacing would reach that depth and more (Eggiman 2010). The probes shoot a "current (amperes) through the ground and the amount of electricity the soil, or objects in the soil, absorb or retain, are scaled on a rheostat. The reading on the rheostat is multiplied by the voltage from the battery, and the result is resistivity measured in ohm- meters" (Eggiman 2010:8). The electrode current is set to 'sixty' in order to get the best results and the null indicator must hit 'zero' before you read the wattage meter. Gretchen Eggiman analyzed the results of the resistivity survey using the program MONTAJ Geophysics v. 6.1. Through the application of MONTAJ, the datasets were processed to produce a color raster dataset. Processing this data can involve a degree of manipulation to place focus on a particular anomaly/feature (Eggiman 2010). Typically, the end images would present man-made anomalies that have distinct shapes

such as the rectangle as shown in Area 1 (See Figure 5.7). False measurements are referred to as ‘noise’. These false signals “can be caused by cultural features: buildings, fences, electric power lines, small modern metal objects on the surface of a site, pipe lines, and natural features: magnetic (granite) bedrock and lightening.” (Smekalova 2005:14)

The datum point (0, 0) was placed at the southeast corner of Area 1 and the southwest corners of Areas 2 and 3; there were no above ground features within Area 1 or two, but Area 3 had a fairly large tree. The X,Y coordinates were recorded along each point along with its voltage. The location of each area was mapped with a total station. The coordinates and voltage from all three areas were placed into an excel spreadsheet that Ms. Eggiman incorporated into the MONTAJ program. Before surveying was performed all metal objects were removed because they are very high in conductivity, which could skew results. In regards to the survey, my expectations were not high considering the amount of disturbance that had occurred on the property.

Figure 5.6: Resistivity equipment

5.4.3 Resistivity Results

The resistivity results in Area 1 revealed an anomaly with a rectangular shape. The north side of the anomaly is fairly straight but the south end is uneven, which may be the result of extraneous noise (Figure 5.7). It begins 4 meters east from the SW corner, extends seven meters north and ten meters east. Another area of interest of the survey in this area is seen at the north end of the grid, showing some "noise", but Ms. Eggiman considered it too weak to be a structure. The possible structure became the main focus in Area 1 for excavation. There were twenty shovel tests performed (9-29), which showed evidence of high activity. The results of the electrical resistivity in Area 2 show no signs of activity, which was verified through nine shovel tests (0-8) showing little activity (Figure 5.8). Area 3 showed no sign of possible structures via electrical resistivity and then verified through shovel tests which ruled this area out as a potential site of activity in terms of the hotel (Figure 5.9). I had to make note of the tree and gravel pile located within the area, in case the data were skewed. Area 3's shovel tests revealed 6-14 cm of gravel followed by sand. Areas 2 and 3 were located south of the original historic stream and were eliminated as the hotel's possible location. The results of the electrical resistivity testing needed to be ground truthed through shovel tests and excavation.

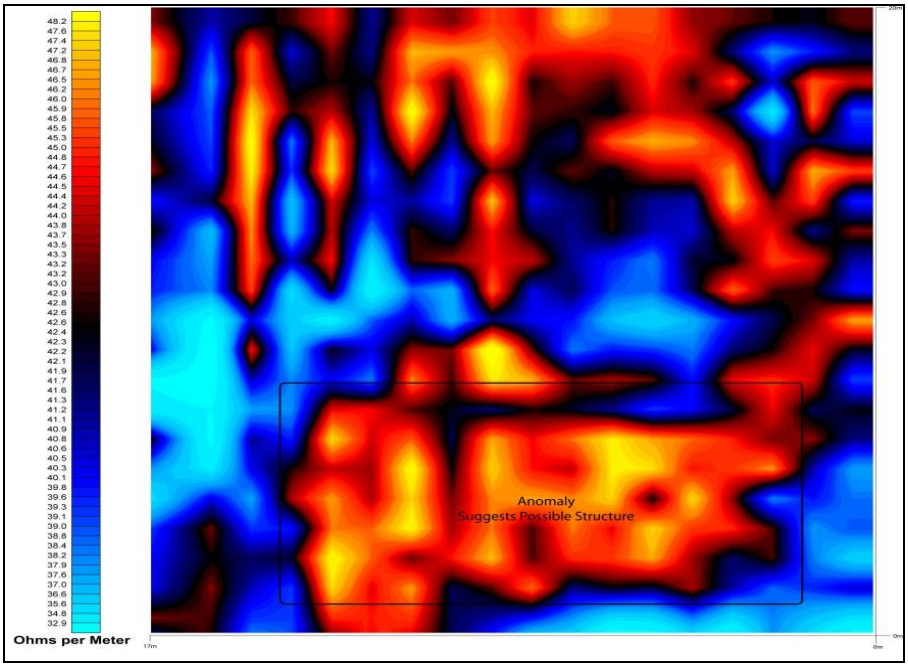


Figure 5.7: Resistivity results of Area 1; showing rectangular anomaly

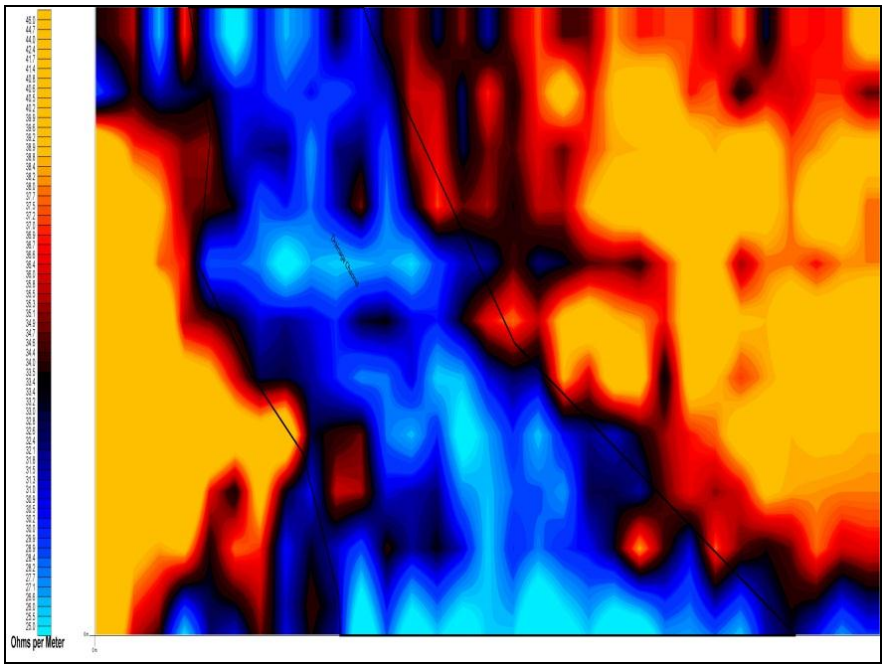


Figure 5.8: Resistivity results of Area 2

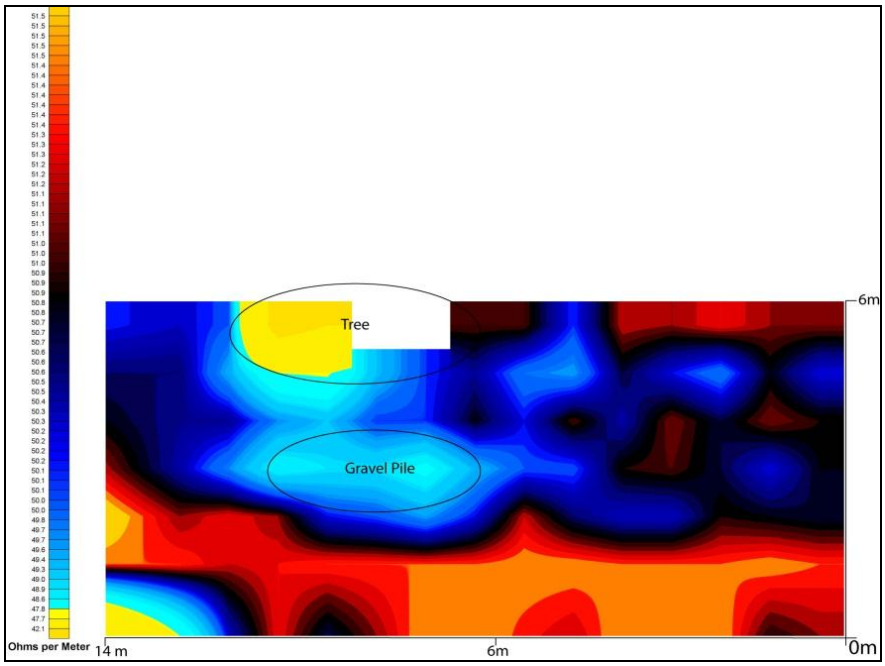


Figure 5.9: Resistivity results of Area 3

5.4.4 Excavation

The shovel tests were performed in the three survey areas previously discussed. The results from Areas 2 and 3 showed little cultural activity, thus units were only placed in Area 1 based on the large quantity of artifacts that were recovered from shovel tests and the possible structure found with electrical resistivity. We excavated 20 shovel tests and 11 units in Area 1; nine shovel tests in Area 2; three shovel tests in Area 3 (Figure 5.10)

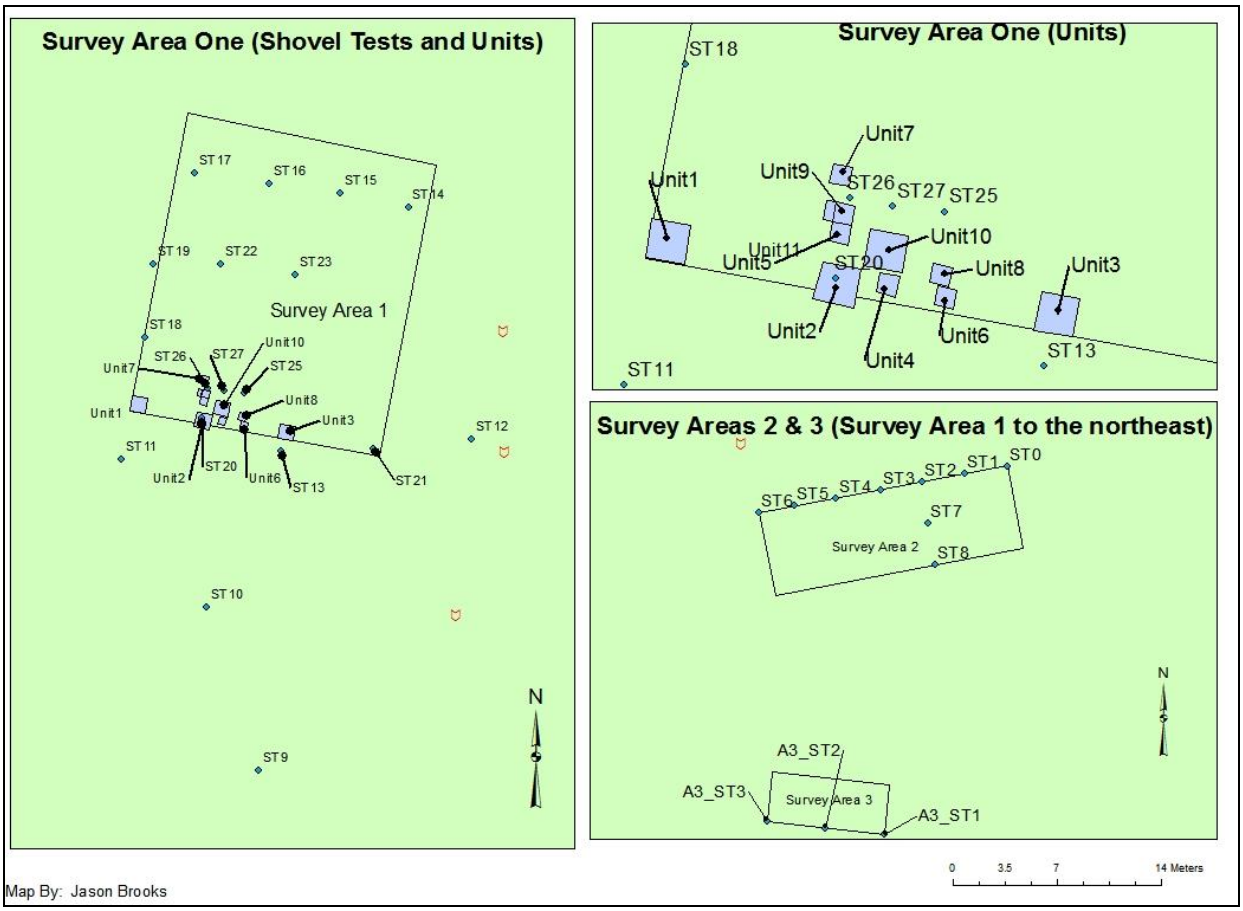


Figure 5.10: Map of units and shovel tests

Every group working on a unit or shovel test was given the appropriate forms to fill out. After completion of a unit or shovel test, photos were taken (see Appendix A). Soil profiles were documented using a Munsell soil color chart, and then illustrated on graph paper. These tasks were important to keep track of the artifacts provenience and soil changes indicating different levels of occupation or of disturbance.

Unit 1 was placed in the southwest corner of Area 1 with the reasoning that it was closest to the apex of the rail line where the hotel was reportedly located. This unit turned up a few scattered bricks with no pattern similar to Unit 3 located at the southeast corner of Area 1. Unit 2 was placed four meters east of Unit 1 based upon the resistivity results in order to investigate the possible structure. After three arbitrary 10 cm levels, a corner

of a brick foundation was revealed. Unit 4 was placed 50 cm east of Unit 2 in order to locate the direction of the feature which continued east until it hit the southeast corner of the brick foundation found within Unit 6. The brick headed north through Unit 8 and stopped at shovel test 25. Unit 5 was placed 70 cm north of Unit 2 in which the brick continued north until the northwest corner was revealed in Units 11 and 9. After exposing three corners of the feature, Unit 10 was placed in the center to uncover artifacts that might reveal the date range and function of the feature. The bagging of brick from each unit varied in terms of the amount collected, such as pieces that are palm-size or larger, therefore the quantity recovered may not be an accurate representation of all brick found in all the units. I had to make educated decisions about exposing enough of the brick foundation to obtain as much data as possible in the limited timeframe. The placement of units was judgmental with the goal of exposing three corners of the foundation, as well as the center of the structure.

Various strategies were employed during excavation with some levels being excavated in 10 cm increments or until sediment changes were detected (based on knowledge from adjacent units). An issue that presented itself while excavating was attempting to locate subsoil, which seemed difficult on a heavily disturbed site as evidenced by the recovery of asphalt at 14 cm in Unit 1. The units around the feature were excavated to expose the foundation and Unit 2 was excavated into subsoil, thus the foundation was built into the subsoil. The units and shovel tests had exposed the three corners of the brick foundation and this made it possible to measure the dimensions of the structure.

The location of the shovel tests and units were plotted using a total station. The total station was set up at the site datum, located at the southeast corner of the pedestrian tunnel, from which all the points were recorded. The instrument is a laser transit "with an onboard computer that records the [locational] data from each shot" (Sutton and Yohe II 2006). The data were imported into ArcGIS, a map of the points taken was generated. The maps were then exported in .kml format to be visualized in GoogleEarth using UTM coordinates. The end result is the exact locations of the units and shovel tests exported into GoogleEarth to aid in visualizing the spatial analysis of artifact distribution on the site.

The next step in this process was analyzing the quality and quantity of artifacts that had come out of each shovel test and unit. Luckily, through my past experience with researching and cataloging the artifacts from Dr. Smith's excavation, I am able to recognize many historical pieces discussed in the following chapter.

The excavation allowed me to understand what is expected from a project manager and all the tasks needed to be done in the process. I learned new techniques in geophysical survey using electrical resistivity and how it is applied to archaeological sites. Through the use of archival work, survey, excavation, and lab analysis, I was able to expand my knowledge and skills as an archaeologist and shed some light on the Lacy Hotel's location and the lives of its occupants.

6 LABORATORY ANALYSIS OF ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE

The Lacy Hotel project recovered 3,588 artifacts consisting mainly of ceramics, glass, metal, coal, limestone, lithics, mortar, slag, wood, brick and other items such as modern debris, wood, and cloth. These materials were cleaned and analyzed in the Georgia State University's archaeology lab. Delicate material such as corroded metal was not cleaned in order to avoid further damage or rust. The artifacts were first separated by material. Every unit level and shovel test was assigned an arbitrary lot number to control for context. The lab analysis consisted of recording the count, weight, material, type, body part, form, functional group, date range, burn marks, and any other comments, which are typically used by historical archaeologists to organize the artifact data. The most frequently found artifact types were ceramics, glass, metal, and brick, which will be described in greater detail below. One attribute that I recorded was the artifact's functional group according to Stanley South's Carolina artifact pattern (2002) to derive use-patterns at the site. South's artifact pattern is employed in this lab analysis, since historical archaeologists commonly use it to identify patterning in their artifact assemblages by dividing them into functional groups (South 2002). The main functional groups are divided by kitchen, architecture, behavioral by-products and personal. The kitchen group refers to artifacts that were used for storage, preparation, or serving of food. The architecture group includes artifacts that were used in building construction. The 'other' group refers to artifacts that reflect different activities on the site not linked to the dominant groups and "might allow for the interpretation of an industry, craft activity, or trade" (South 2002:102). The personal group includes artifacts that were personally used or owned by an individual. The different functional groups will be examined in

greater detail while looking for evidence of fire damage that had occurred on the site as a result of Sherman setting the hotel on fire.

6.1 Kitchen

Artifacts were organized into the kitchen category based on the location in which they were most commonly used for storing and serving food. The two largest artifact types to be discussed in this section are ceramics and glass. Other small finds in the kitchen group include two metal pieces that resemble the handle to a cooking utensil and an iron skillet. The ceramics and glass were examined individually to identify specific characteristics to aid in determining type and possible date range.

Ceramics associated within the kitchen group fall into three main categories: earthenware, stoneware, and porcelain. They are identified by their paste, glaze, and design or style. Archaeologists have used the paste color of historical period ceramics, in particular, to help determine function; for example, "white paste suggests tableware or personal artifacts, while yellow-buff paste color suggests crockery or mixing bowls" (Sutton and Arkush 2006). The popularity of glazes varies within certain date ranges and can be very useful in dating ceramics.

6.1.1 Earthenwares

Two common types of earthenwares are whiteware and ironstone both of which are typically porous, coarse, and are fired at temperatures between 900-1200 °C (Sutton and Arkush 2006). Earthenwares have irregular breaks and typically show evidence of crazing, which are fine breaks in the glaze (Worthy 1982). The most common type of

earthenware on historical sites is plain whiteware. It is characterized by its compact paste and white color. This type typically dates between AD 1820-1900, but is occasionally still used today (Sutton and Arkush 2006). Around AD 1820, designs on whiteware became popular through transfer-prints with border patterns or scenes, Willow pattern motif, and decal decorations. Ironstone became another popular white earthenware ceramic that was thicker and heavier than whiteware, and it was commonly used for plates. It was produced in England and introduced to the states in AD 1840, where it is still used today.

The majority of the ceramics recovered were earthenwares consisting of 48 whiteware and 2 ironstone sherds (Tables 6.1, 6.2, 6.3). All the ceramics had a white glaze with only a few showing decoration. The decorations depicted simple, natural designs such as red flowers, green vines or leaves and are consistent with styles most commonly dating to post-AD 1860 (Stelle 2001). Other distinct earthenware ceramics included one spatterware and one annular design dating between AD 1830-1860. Spatterware involves the process of spattering black paint on the vessel creating tiny dots. An annular design is the outlining of the rim on a plate with a desired color. The most elaborately decorated ceramic was a blue and white transfer-print whiteware depicting trees and an urn-like object (Figure 6.1). The detail of decoration on the transfer-print ceramic appears to be a show-piece rather than a serving dish which suggests that it was on display, but remains associated to the kitchen group. Transfer-print was first used in AD 1765 and was typically done with a single color. Transfer-print designs typically depict a historic or oriental scene and earlier versions between AD 1820-1830 are typically in blue (Worthy 1982). Only one piece of whiteware had clear evidence of fire

damage yet all earthenwares had chipped glazes which could be the result of damage when broken or involved in a fire, but it is not conclusive evidence that these pieces burned with the hotel.

Table 6.1: Percentage of ceramic types (n=58)

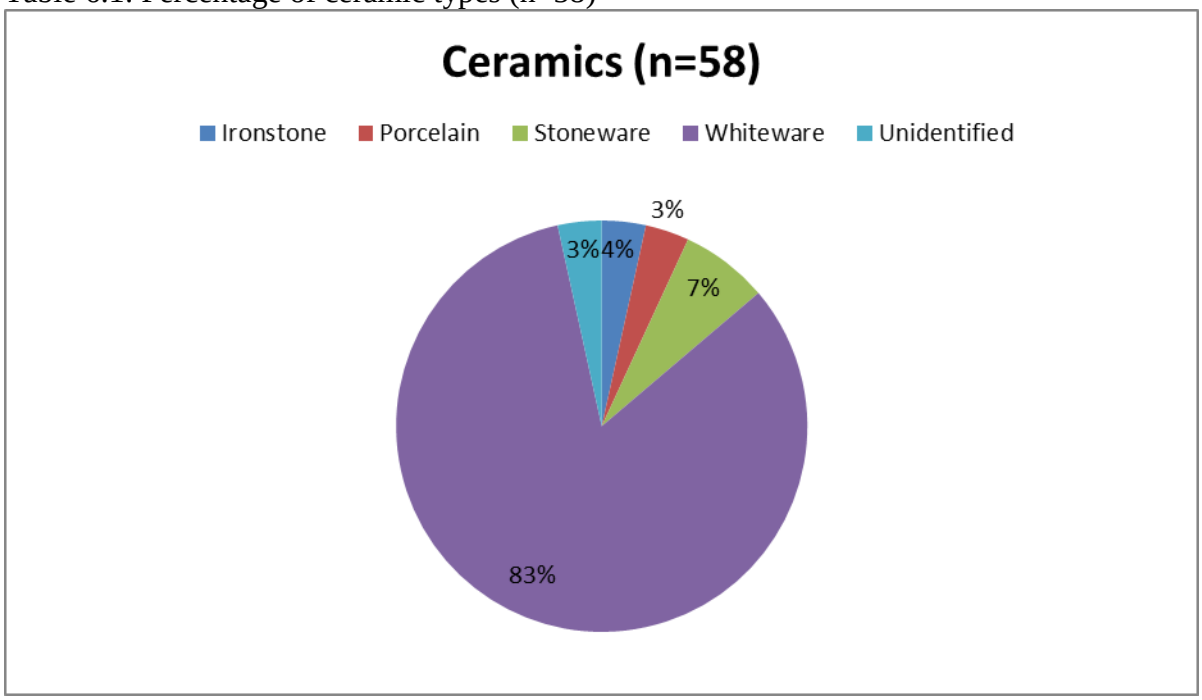


Table 6.2: Ceramic counts

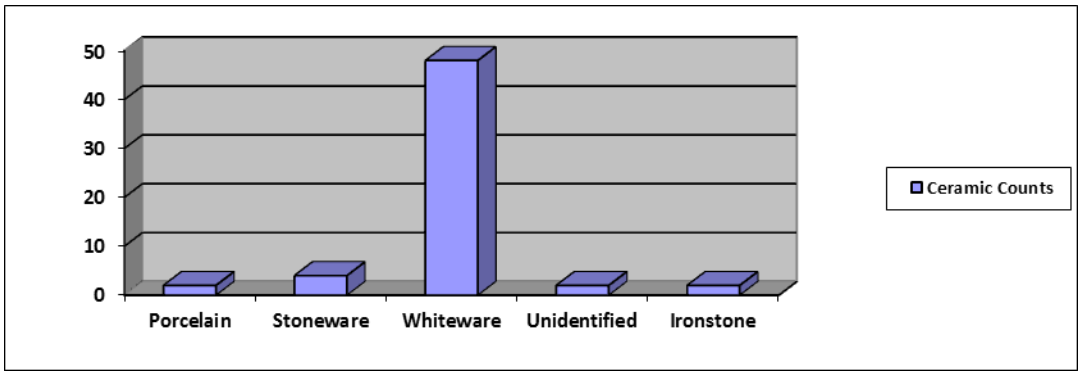
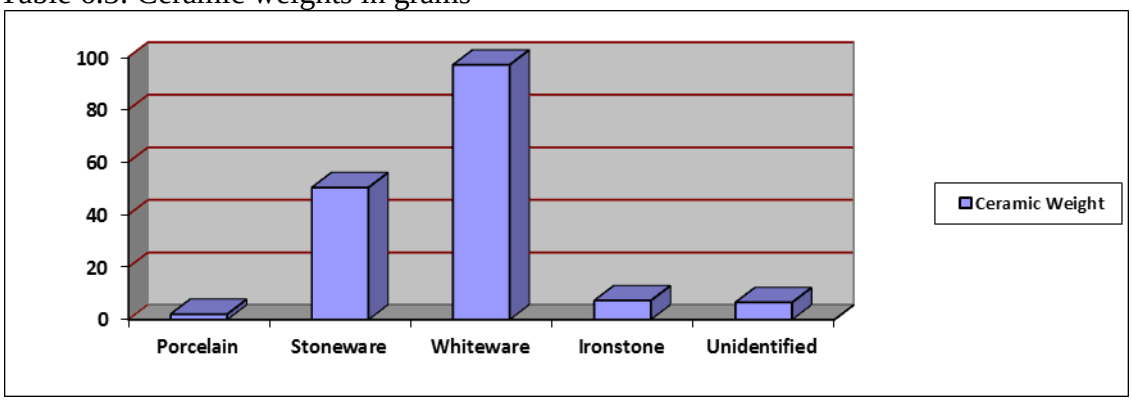


Table 6.3: Ceramic weights in grams



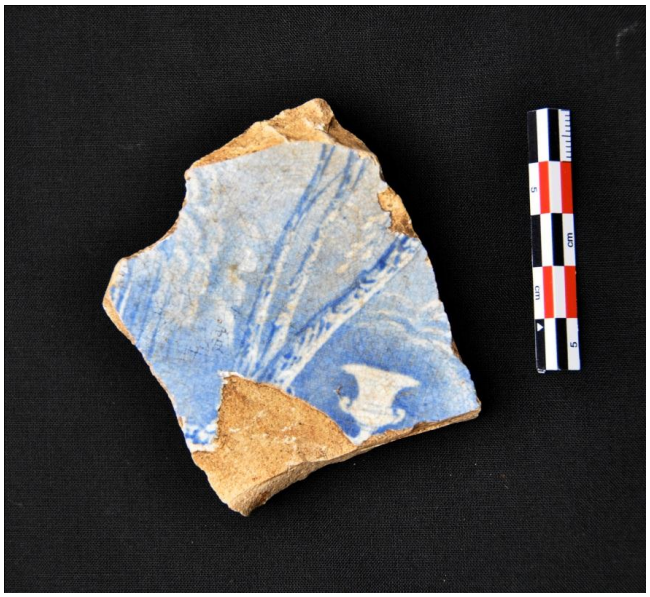


Figure 6.1: Transfer-print whiteware, (Lot 33)

6.1.2 Stonewares

Stonewares are dense, heavy, and associated with dark-colored tones such as brown, red, and grey (Worthy 1982). Stonewares are fired to temperatures between 1200-1350 °C. Salt-glaze is a common surface treatment and this involved throwing salt onto the vessel as it was firing to produce this pitted texture on the surface. Salt-glaze was not as common as other plain stonewares after AD 1860, but was still found in late 19th century households (Sutton and Arkush 2006). Traditional stonewares, also referred to as 'folk pottery', are "usually made locally and designed for heavy-duty (utility) kitchen functions, e.g., churns, jugs, crocks, and pitchers" (Dickens and Worthy 1984:53).

There were only four pieces of stoneware recovered from the site (Figures 6.2, 6.3). They all exhibited a brown paste with the salt-glaze technique (Figure 6.3). With the dark glaze and paste, it was difficult to determine any fire damage. The four stoneware fragments were identified as one rim and three body sherds of an unknown vessel type (Figure 6.3). All four pieces were dated to the 19th century based on production method. These ceramics would have been used on this site since they are the largest and cheapest ceramic to store substantial amounts of liquids (Stelle 2001).

Figure 6.2: Stoneware rim, (Lot 3)

Figure 6.3: Stoneware with salt-glaze, (Lot 39)

6.1.3 Porcelain

Porcelain is fired at temperatures of 1300-1450 °C. These types of ceramics are very hard, refined, and are typically white with a very fine paste. The close-grain “texture

appears smooth under magnification and breaks in a conchoidal fracture" (Worthy 1982:337). Porcelain was the most expensive ware in the 19th century, thus it was not as common on household sites and only two pieces were recovered from the Lacy Hotel site (Stelle 2001). Porcelain, used for plates and tea cups, was typically reserved for special guests, since it is known as the finest of all ceramics. The lack of porcelain might also be the result of pieces having been stolen from the Lacy Hotel before it was burned.

6.1.4 Glass

Bottle glass in the kitchen can be used for beer, food (i.e. vinegar, syrup), milk, preserving jars, soda or mineral water, wine or champagne, and whiskey. In order to establish a date range on glass, it is important to look at: color, mold type, bottle form, and finishing techniques (Lindsey 2011). These characteristics can help determine whether a piece of glass was either free-hand blown or machine-made based on shape, mold seam, and pontil scar. Before the 1830s, bottles were free-hand blown which made them appear crude and irregular (Stelle 2001).

Many of these early bottles display a pontil scar on the base as a result of the blowpipe being detached from the vessel (Stelle 2001). A pontil scar is a ragged ring in the center of the bottle's base. This mark can very useful in dating 19th century bottles. Four common types of pontil scars during the nineteenth-century were glass-tipped, sand-tipped, blowpipe, and bare-iron. Glass-tipped occurred when the pontil rod was removed from the base and excess glass was removed leaving an uneven and rough scar (Baugher-Perlin 1982). Sand-tipped results from the pontil rod dipped in sand before adhered to the bottle leaving a pebbled surface on the base (Baugher-Perlin 1982). Blowpipe is similar

to glass-tipped except for the excess glass and when removed leaves a ring-shaped scar on the base (Baugher-Perlin 1982). Bare-iron occurs when the tip of the pontil rod is not covered in glass and after it is removed from the base, it leaves a dark red or white, smooth circle (Baugher-Perlin 1982). By 1840, these iron rods were used in production, which resulted in a dark pontil scar (Stelle 2001). In 1860, the pontil rod was replaced by the snap case, which left a more refined and smoother mark at the base of the bottle.

Along with production technique, the color of glass is chronologically sensitive (Lindsey 2011: Table 6.4). Colors are achieved by adding compounds to the glass mixture (Munsey 1970). The compounds frequently used are: copper-selenium to make reds, nickel-manganese for purples, chromium-copper for greens, cobalt-copper for blues, and tin-zinc for milkglass (Munsey 1970). A unique historical glass has been termed "black glass" which was used until the 1870s (Figure 6.4). Its dark color was the result of adding iron slag and it was commonly used to preserve wine and spirits (Munsey 1970).

Figure 6.4: Black glass, (Lot 13)

Table 6.4: Date ranges for glass color (Lindsey 2011)

Amethyst Tint	Pre-1920s
Grayish Tint	1915-1925
Aqua	1800-1920 (exceptions on specialty items)
Milkglass	Post-1870
Green (Non-Olive)	Post-1860
Olive Green	1860-1900 (exceptions on some liquor bottles)
"True" Blue	1840-1930
Purple/Red	1840-1880
Black Glass	Pre-1870

There are various ways to decorate glass: pressed, pinched, acid-etched and cut. Many designs used in these techniques were leaves, strawberry diamonds, crosscut waffle squares, and flowers. Glass has also been known to have imperfections that are a result of early, poorly made glass (Lindsey 2011). Examples of these are whittle marks, stones, "stretch" marks, straw marks, and the presence of bubbles

There were 433 pieces of glass (excluding window glass) recovered associated with the kitchen context in the form of bowls and bottles. Through analysis, there were 96 fragments identified as belonging to various bottles with 19 bases, 46 body shards, 13 rims and 18 undetermined forms due to the size being too small. Some bottles showed embossed lettering such as "HALF PINT" and "9 0 NOT TO BE". Two pieces of clear glass were identified as the body of a bowl showing distinct designs. One piece exhibited a bowtie and diamond pattern while the other piece had lines and triangles made with the acid-etching technique. The most common color of glass located was clear, which is difficult to date (Table 6.5). Luckily, many unique colors that are not commonly used today make it easier to determine a date range (Figures 6.4 and 6.5). Also recovered were three pieces of glass that had a distinct blue color not commonly used today (Figure 6.6).

This blue was typically used in the 19th century with mineral water bottles and ink bottles (Lindsey 2011). Many pieces of glass exhibited frosty appearance known as "sick glass" which occurs when glass has been buried in moist soils and over time the silicates from the glass are removed "causing it to peel off in fine layers" (Sutton and Arkush 2006:198). The pieces of glass in the Lacy Hotel collection were dated by color, mold seam, decoration or lettering, or pontil scarring and dates ranging from the early 1800s through the 1950s (Table 6.6). The glass dated to post-occupation outweighed the glass found within the Lacy Hotel period, but will be kept in the kitchen group nonetheless.

The kitchen assemblage consisted of various glassware and ceramics typically seen on historical sites. The majority of these two groups had a minimal amount of decorated pieces, yet those that did provided a glimpse into choices in consumption. The analysis of many artifacts revealed details that aided in the interpretation of their function in a kitchen context.

Table 6.5: Percentage of glass colors within the kitchen group (n=433)

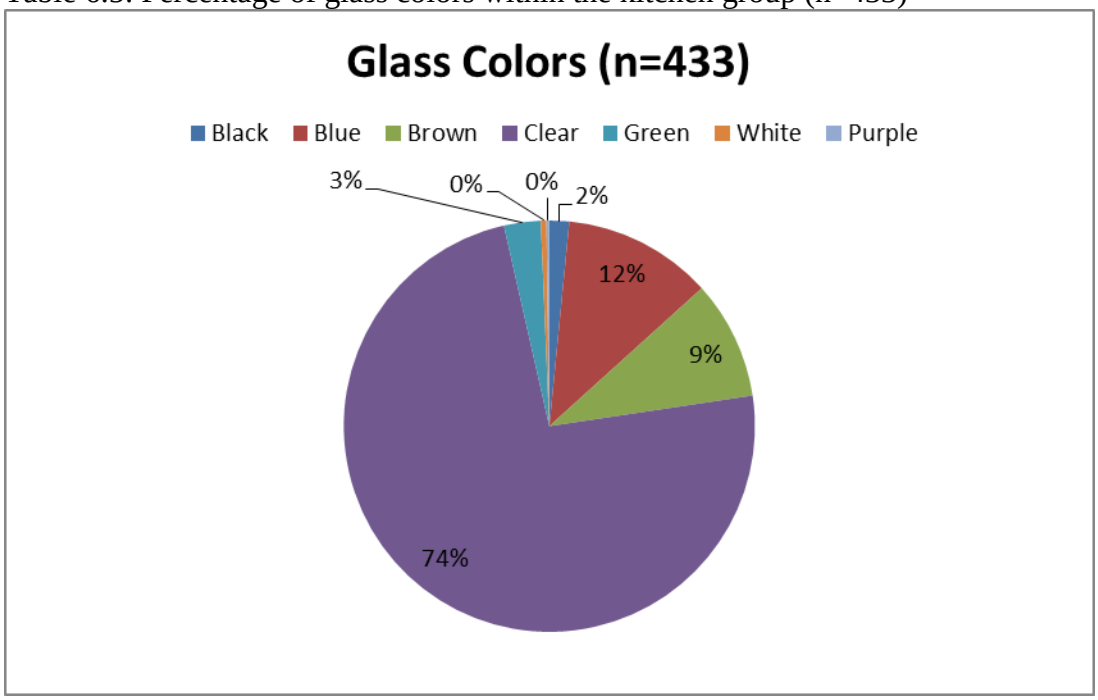


Table 6.6: Date ranges of glass

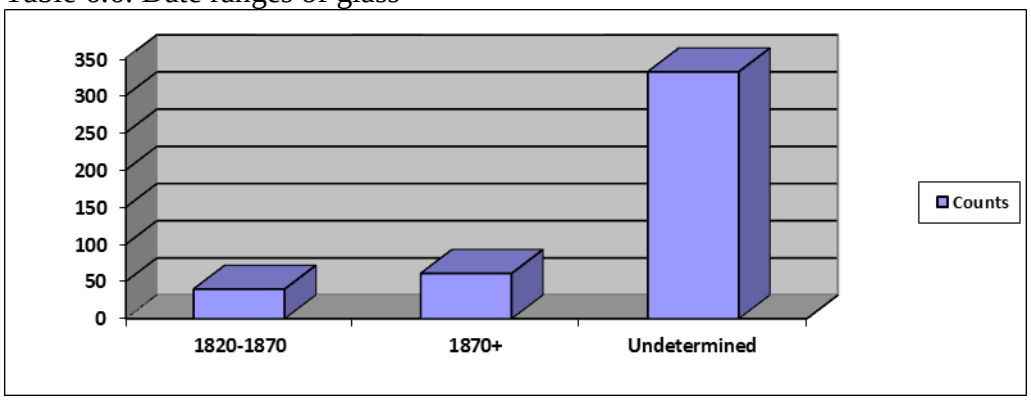


Figure 6.5: Unique colors of glass; olive green, pink, aquamarine, (Lot 12)

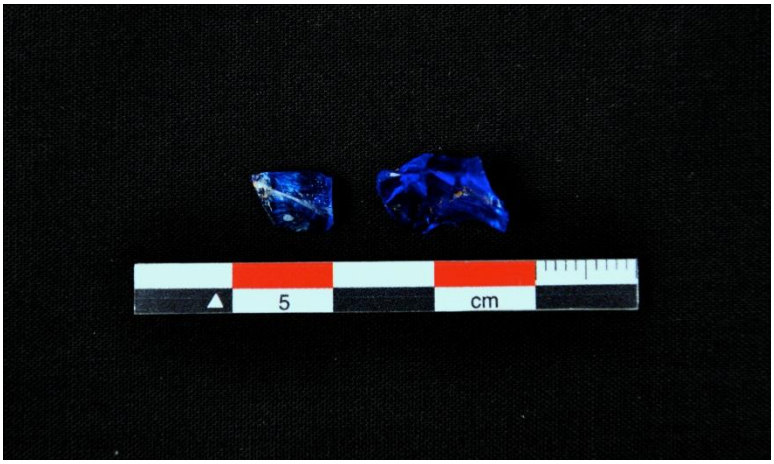


Figure 6.6: Medium cobalt blue glass, (Lot 14)

6.2 Architecture

The architecture functional group had the most artifacts recovered with 42% of the total assemblage. These are materials that are associated with the construction of a building such as nails, brick, mortar, limestone, and window glass. Nails and brick are difficult to date due to their poor condition thus it is critical to pay attention to detail in order to determine the date range. In this analysis, coal and brick were particularly cumbersome to work with as many of the bags consisted of small fragments.

6.2.1 Nails

Metal can belong to different functional groups such as kitchen, hardware, and architecture. The most commonly recovered type of metal on historic sites are nails. There are three main types of nails which are chronologically sensitive: hand-forged (AD 1600-1800), cut: early machine-cut nail with hand-made head (AD 1790-1825), early machine-headed cut nails (AD 1815-1840), modern machine-cut nail (AD 1835-present),

and wire nails (AD 1850-present; Sutton and Arkush 2006). Hand forged nails have a square body with hammered marks (Wells 1998). Cut nails "taper on two sides, the cut faces, and have a uniform thickness on the opposite faces below the pinched area"(Wells 1998:83). Commonly used cut nails are sub-divided by whether they have a rounded or flat point.

Nails are classified using the pennyweight system and are given the letter "d" which correlates to their length starting at 1" and increasing every ¼". As one can see in Table 6.7, the different lengths correspond to different functions. (Sutton and Arkush 2006:164, Table 6.7):

Table 6.7: Nail length and pennyweight system (Sutton and Arkush 2006:164)

Final stages of carpentry: 2d-5d (1-1.75")
Medium construction: 6d-16d (2-3.5")
Framing House, Fence Building: 20d (4")

Other than length, archaeologists look at "the shape of the shank in the cross section and the shape/size of the head" (Dickens and Worthy 1969:80) to determine the cut of the nail and function making it easier to derive a date range.

There were a total of 250 nails from the Lacy Hotel collection; I was able to apply the pennyweight system to 33 nails that were fully intact. The others consisted of partial shafts so this system could not be utilized. Regardless, the results were: eight 2d-5d nails, 18 6d-16d nails, and seven 20d nails. The majority of the nails were heavily rusted or broken, making it difficult to determine their cut. The nails that could be identified by the

shape of their head revealed 40 with a round cut (Figure 6.7) and only five square head ones.

Figure 6.7: Round nails, (Lot 37)

6.2.2 Brick

Similar to today, bricks were typically used for construction purposes and are found in "walls, chimneys, hearths, floors, and walkways" (Sutton and Arkush 2006:174). Bricks can be dated through the examination of their color, dimensions, and hardness (Hume 1969). Bricks are made using three methods: hand struck, pressed, and extruded. Hand struck bricks date between AD 1830-1860 and were typically of poor quality since they were made by hand rather than machines (Stelle 2001). The surfaces typically contain rock inclusions, voids, or linear striations on one side (Stelle 2001). Pressed brick was produced after the 1860s until the early 1900s and the process resulted in a better quality brick with six smooth sides (Stelle 2001). The extruded brick was not common and left crude linear striations distinct from hand struck bricks and date between

AD 1870-1920 (Stelle 2001). The standard size of bricks was not recorded until 1886 by the National Brick Manufacturer's Association, which documented the dimensions of the common brick as 8 ¼ x 4 x 2 ¼ in (Gurcke 1987).

There were 1,087 pieces of brick recovered from the site totaling 32,685.9 grams. Out of the 1,087 pieces only 138 of them showed any evidence of fire damage. One intact brick was taken from Units 2, 4, and 10 in order to examine all of the bricks' features. The brick from Unit 2 is 8 5/8" x 4" x 2 ½". All bricks have signs of cut marks on both of the short ends and crude voids on the top. Unit 4's brick is 9" x 3 ¾" x 2 ¼" and showed evidence of pitting on one side. The brick from Unit 10 is 7 ¾" x 3 ¾" x 2 3/8" (Figure 6.8). There are short incisions on both of the short ends and long striations on two other sides (Figure 6.9). Many of the brick fragments recovered exhibited strike marks where excess clay was removed. This is indicative of the handmade process. Others appear to be water-struck brick (AD 1800-1950s) which is machine made that uses water as a release creating a texture that is fairly smooth with vertical lines "on the sides and ends of the brick" (Gurcke 1987:106). After examination, many pieces of brick were found to be made using the handmade technique (AD 1830-1860s), based on texture and unique surface characteristics.

Figure 6.8: Brick from Unit 10, (Lot 17)

Figure 6.9: Close-up of linear striations on the brick from Unit 10

Mortar and limestone should also be mentioned in association with brick. Mortar is an adhesive paste that is used to keep a structure intact by binding bricks together (Kreh 2003). We recovered a total of 210 pieces of mortar with a weight of 4,061.9 grams. Also, discovered on the site was 208 pieces of limestone. Limestone is a sedimentary rock made mostly of mineral calcite and is typically gray or white. In the

19th century, limestone was used to make mortar also known as lime mortar which was later replaced with hydraulic mortar and cement (Callebaut et al. 2000). Limestone is also typically used as a flux due to "its freedom from impurities, such as silicon and sulfur" (Ilgen 1912:168) implying that it is associated with metalworking or protects the lining of a furnace.

6.2.3 Window Glass

In the early 1800s, window glass was clear with a blue/green tint. In the 19th century, it was made by either the Crown or Cylinder methods. Crown glass results from a bubble of glass rotated by a pontil until the glass spreads out into a circular sheet (Lorrain 1968). Cylinder glass is produced by blowing a bubble of glass and "elongating it into a large cylinder by swinging" (Lorrain 1968:37) which is later flattened. These two types of glass vary in thickness and frequency of distortion waves. In large shards examined in oblique light, cylinder glass has straight distortion waves whereas crown has curved waves (Lorrain 1968). The British Excise Regulations of 1835 state that window glass was not to be made any thicker than .111 inch (.3 cm) making it easier for English manufacturers to export glass to the U.S. (Roanke 1978). The English manufacturers were in competition with American factories, over producing thin window glass, which appeared more economical (Roanke 1978). American factories did not have the same standards as England since in the 1800s they were already using the crown glass process which produces thin window glass (Roanke 1978). There were only 17 pieces of thin window glass with a blue-green tint found on the site. The window glass fragments were too small to determine the type of process but the thickness was between 1-2mm.

The architecture group was the heaviest assemblage from the Lacy Hotel site consisting of bricks, mortar, limestone, nails and window glass. The amount of these materials is indicative of a large structure on the property. The artifacts in this group were difficult to date except the bricks, thus it was important to pay attention to detail and make note of any unique characteristics.

6.3 Other

The artifacts organized into 'other' group are represented by coal, slag, and various metals. The uses of these artifacts vary and are not limited to activities within the household but outside as well. The materials might be the remains of using coal to fuel a furnace for heat, metal-working or the result of coal flying off of passing trains.

6.3.1 Coal

Approximately 1,174 pieces of coal were found on the site, weighing 3,133.09 grams. The unburned coal was identified based on its lustrous appearance as anthracite coal. In the 19th century, coal was typically used for domestic purposes to fuel furnaces or stoves as well as fueling locomotives to produce steam in their boilers (Jones 1914). There is always the issue of context as the coal could be modern.

6.3.2 Slag

Slag was also present on the site and 417 pieces were recovered. Slag is a by-product of smelting processes containing silicon oxides and is associated with metalworking (Orser 2002). In the 19th century, it was typically the waste from furnaces,

metal working, or even steam engine locomotives that used coal for fuel (Orser 2002). Other metals found on the site suggesting past activities were one horseshoe which is indicative of horse travel. Also, three pieces of wire were recovered which suggests a fence to keep animals in or out of the property performed by some form of metal working.

The 'other' artifact group consisting of coal and slag suggest the remains of past activities on the site. The remains of coal and slag are typically seen as the result of heating a home or metalworking. They were both easy to identify based on recognizable characteristics, since they are both still used today, but its presence on a site with little occupation post-1864 provides an interesting perspective on possible activities at the site.

6.4 Personal

Personal items are considered to be the personal property of an individual. Artifacts placed in this group were two pieces of milk glass and a bitter bottle. The milk glass was typically used in the 19th century for cosmetic bottles or jars. The intact bitter bottle is of particular interest because of its chronological sensitivity. Bitter bottles were typically used for medicinal purposes. The bottle recovered had what is known as a 'gothic pickle' base which is a square base made from a post base mold (Lindsey 2011). In addition, the bottle had embossing on the base as "U.S.A." along with crude marks on two sides which indicate a manufacturing date sometime in the 1860s (Figure 6.10). Personal items are interesting pieces since they reveal choices, preferences, and even the identity of an individual if the items were monogramed.

Figure 6.10: Bitter bottle (Lot 3)

6.5 Pre-Historic Artifacts

Pre-historic artifacts were also found on the site and were classified as quartz projectile points and pieces of chert. Chert is a hard type of silica rock and is usually white, brown, or gray (Kipfer 2000). Chert was used for projectile points or for stone tools (Emerson 2009). Projectile points are flaked objects placed at the tip of a dart. Quartz projectile points were also commonly associated with the Archaic period (Hranicky 2010). The two quartz projectile points located have been worked into the shape of an arrowhead and the bow and arrow appears during the Late Woodland and Mississippian periods (Figure 6.11). But given their size Dr. Hruby thinks they are most likely dart points (Zachary Hruby, personal communication 2011). It is not unusual to find Pre-historic artifacts on historical sites given the long history of Native Americans in Georgia and the Cherokee Indians occupying Kennesaw up until the 1830s, but I do not associated these materials with the Lacy Hotel.

Figure 6.11: Quartz projectile points, (Lot 24, left), (Lot 28, right)

6.6 Modern

There were other artifacts that were recovered but in lower quantities. Wood was found on a few occasions possibly from a building or furniture as well as a piece of leather that might be modern. There were also bits of unidentified cloth among modern finds. The other modern finds include asphalt and plastic. Also found were percussion caps which are the result of Civil War re-enactors on the property re-living the Battle of Kennesaw. The amount of activity on this property from community events and construction projects made it inevitable for modern debris to be mixed in with the historic artifacts.

6.7 Conclusion

The artifacts recovered originated from different periods of time ranging from Archaic, 19th and early 20th century, and modern objects used today. After examination of the assemblage, many artifacts are from the Lacy Hotel era and half of the total assemblage had evidence of fire damage. The kitchen functional group discussed has revealed the types of ceramics and glassware used for domestic activities in terms of cooking and serving food, which were the main functions of the hotel. The total artifact assemblage provided more details regarding the hotel structure itself and the Lacy family. The use, quality, and quantity of artifacts are important in the interpretation of past activities and choices in consumption by the past inhabitants of the Lacy Hotel. It is toward that interpretation that I now turn.

7 ANALYSIS

The historical documentation and archaeological data provided some information regarding the Lacy Hotel and the social dynamics of the family. Even though the hotel only lasted a few years, this research provides a view into gender roles within the domestic sphere. The examination into household archaeology of the Lacy Hotel begins with an analysis of the brick feature, the artifact assemblage, and is followed by an analysis of what the documentary and archaeological records reveal about the gender roles within the boardinghouse.

7.1 Feature Analysis

The brick foundation discovered is approximately three by three meters and forms a square and is located southeast of the pedestrian tunnel, as discussed in Chapter 5 (Figure 7.1). The bricks had been dated to the 1830s-1860s based upon their physical characteristics. Given that there were no earlier constructions on the Lacy Hotel property, the most likely scenario was that the foundation was part of the Lacy Hotel. But, what room was this a foundation for? There are two possible scenarios for the function of the brick foundation based on two different maps, Kurtz's layout and the Camp McDonald map. When looking at Kurtz's layout, the brick feature could be the foundation of a room in the southern portion of the house since the walls are wide enough to support a two-story structure which has been discussed in an architectural analysis of 19th century households by Floyd Mansberger (1981). If it was, in fact, a portion of the house it would have most likely been the parlor based on the location of the property given that this room was at the southernmost point of the hotel. Yet, if this were true, the location of the

house would have been 140 ft. further east than described by historical documents, which place the hotel at 40 ft. from the rail line (Figure 7.1).

Given this ambiguity, I turned to the artifacts recovered from within the structure to determine the function of the room. There were 373 artifacts recovered from Unit 10, located in the center of the brick foundation. Only two pieces of the same type of brick were taken from level one and level four. The third level had the highest count of artifacts with a total of 246, this is also the same level where the floor and board were encountered. There was also a distinct sediment color difference located on the third level floor in the northeast corner. Some of the artifacts were nails found alongside a burned, cut board which suggest that at some point there were wooden boards that had been nailed in either for the floor, wall, or roof. There were eight nails total taken from the unit but only five were fully intact making it easier to determine their use as discussed in Chapter 6. The length of three nails suggests they were used for medium construction and the shorter other two nails were used for carpentry. The burned log is consistent with what we know concerning the Lacy Hotel as Sherman set fire to this structure when he abandoned the hotel which coincides with other evidence of burned artifacts such as brick, limestone, mortar and a few ceramics (Figure 7.2).

Figure 7.1: Brick foundation used as parlor

Figure 7.2: Burned log from Unit 10

Other unique artifacts found in this excavation include a clear glass triangular-tiered piece resembling the bottom of a candlestick holder known as stemware, two pieces of "true blue" glass typically used for inkwells, clear glass with a pinkish tint, and a piece of leather, possibly from furniture. I would consider these items to be associated with the parlor since it is in this room where the finest pieces of glassware and the most expensive pieces of furniture would be placed for display, yet it was mixed in with modern materials (Wall 2000). However, the dimensions of the parlor are a few feet larger than the brick foundation, but this estimate was based off Kurtz's floor plan, not the legitimate blue prints, and hence there is room for error. Thus, Kurtz's layout did not fit the characteristics of the brick feature based on location and size.

The Camp McDonald map however, seemed to make more sense. As seen in figure 7.3, the foundation seems to be located within the Lacy property but not connected to the main structure and appears to be more of an outbuilding based off my interpretation of the Camp McDonald map. A chimney was ruled out for this feature due to the fact that the chimneys on the property were rectangular and had smaller dimensions. Unit 10 is an area of interest due to evidence of high activity, in comparison with the other units, as well as shovel tests (Figure 7.4, 7.5).

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Figure 7.3: Lacy Hotel; Brick foundation as outbuilding; outlined in white (GoogleEarth 2011)

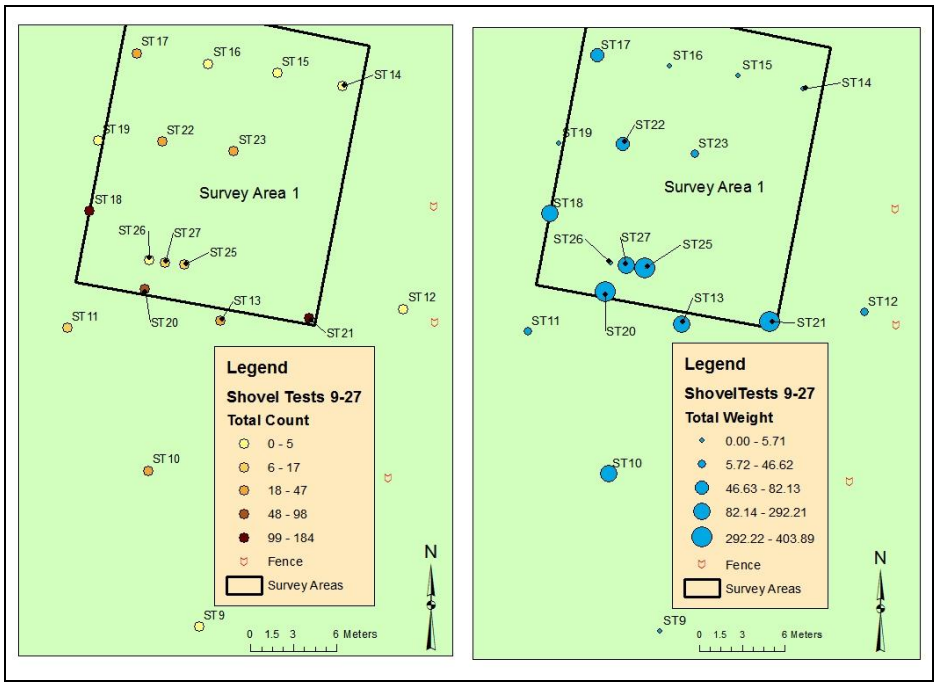


Figure 7.4: Total artifact count and weight distribution from shovel tests 9-27 (Map courtesy of Jason Brooks)

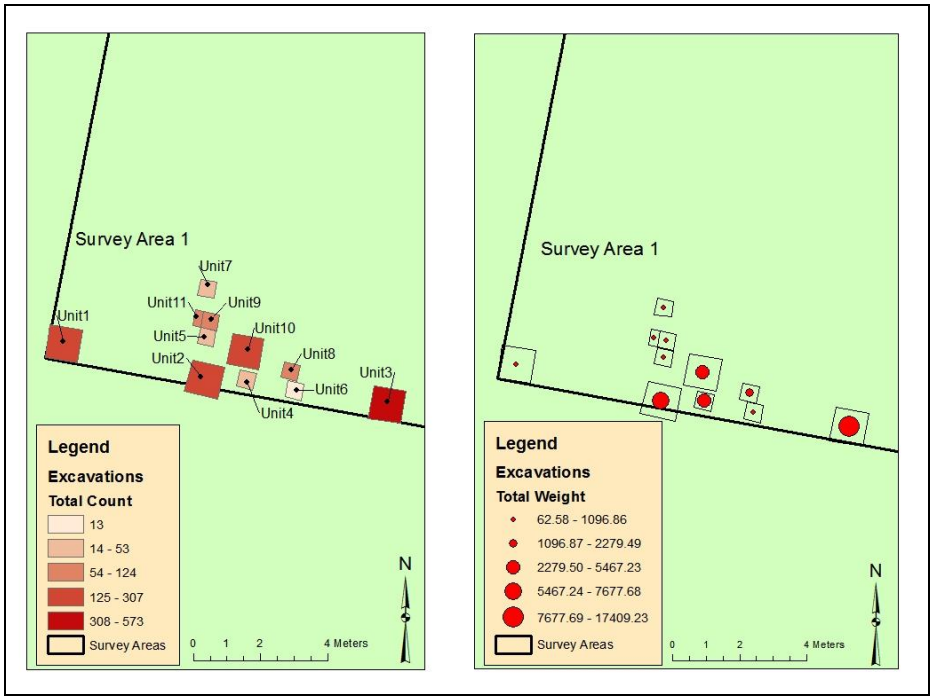


Figure 7.5: Total artifact count and weight distribution from units (Map courtesy of Jason Brooks)

The layout of the hotel was created in GoogleEarth using the brick foundation as an outbuilding according to the 1861 map of Camp McDonald. Dr. Smith's excavation area was applied to this map according to her notes regarding the location of her grid (Figure 7.6). According to this map, Dr. Smith was very likely to have been excavating around the outbuilding area and wagon road which connects to the northeast corner of the fence, outlined in green. In addition, in her field notes she had located two post holes to an old gate along with a piece of the fence at E40 S30 also located at the northeast corner of the fence.

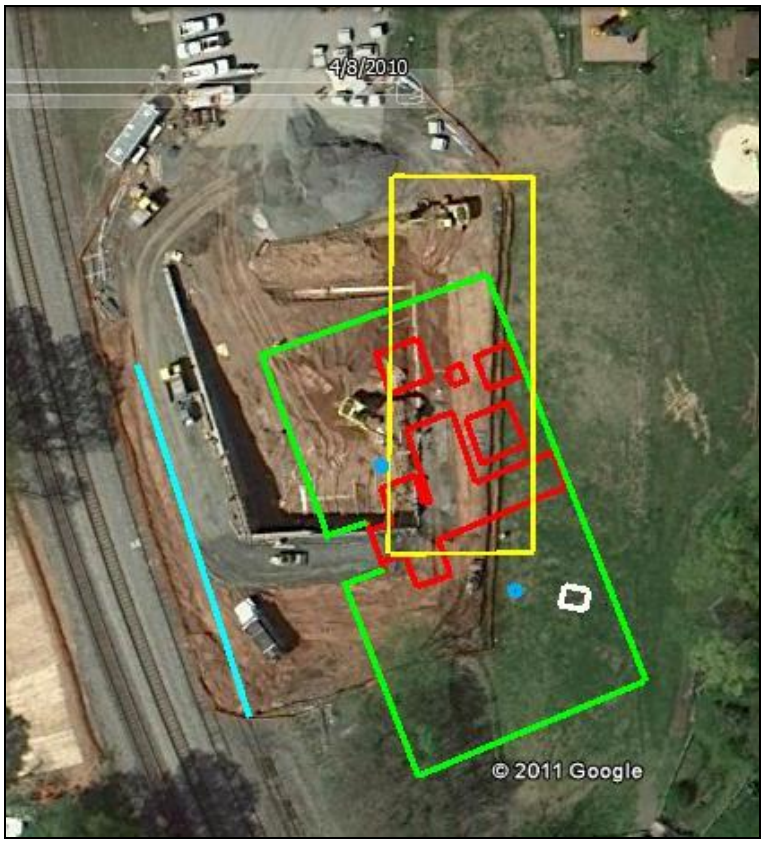


Figure 7.6: Lacy Hotel with Dr. Smith's excavation grid outlined in yellow, the Lacys fence in green

Due to the location of the foundation on the property, it does not appear to have been the southern portion of the house due to the location of the main house from the rail line, the angle of the foundation not matching the rest of the layout, along with the limited amount of domestic artifacts around the area. Also, the map of Camp McDonald which was produced in 1861 when the Lacy Hotel was in occupation, the layout was drawn a bit differently. The 1861 map shows that one of the outbuildings, in comparison to Kurtz's map, was located on the south side (Figure 7.7). Considering this was drawn in 1861 and the Kurtz layout in 1909, this could possibly be the structure that I located. According to the Camp McDonald map, I would approximate the distance of the south outbuilding from the main structure between 45-50 ft. With the limited data regarding this site, all possibilities must be considered, between Kurtz's map of three outbuildings on the north side of the house and the Camp McDonald map placing two outbuildings on the north side while the third structure is south of the house. I have to take into consideration that possibly in 1861, the southern outbuilding might have been destroyed or needed to be rebuilt in a better location and was moved to the north side of the house perhaps for access to the wagon road. The outbuilding could have also been the outhouse and was placed in isolation on the south side in order to avoid the unpleasant aroma. Thus, when Kurtz was obtaining descriptions of the hotel, he had the latest layout of the hotel with four outbuildings on the north end, and although he had mentioned an outhouse in his notes, he did not include it in the drawing. Regardless of what had occurred to that outbuilding, my archaeological data helped narrow down the possible location of the main house.

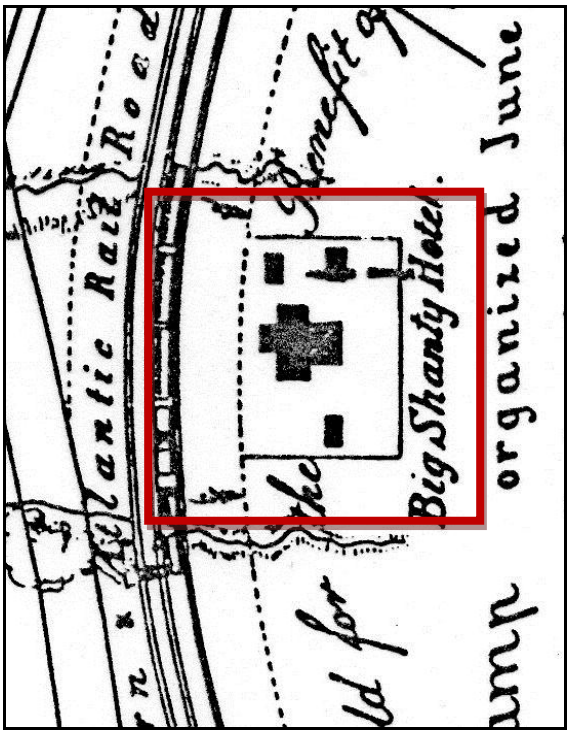


Figure 7.7: The Lacy Hotel on the 1861 Camp McDonald Map (highlighted in red), Camp McDonald; a school of instruction for the 4th Brigade Georgia Volunteers, Governor Joseph E. Brown, Commander-in-Chief. Souvenir edition, 1917. Library of Congress.

7.2 Artifact Analysis

Determining what the Lacy Hotel was used for helped me make sense of the material culture. The artifacts found on the site represent different occupational phases ranging from prehistoric to the modern era. The site was heavily disturbed vertically and horizontally. No features were found related to the prehistoric period, but quartz projectile points and chert were recovered suggesting earlier activity on the site. Unfortunately 77% (n=3,588) of the artifacts could not be securely dated, but 8% did fall within the short time span of the Lacy hotel habitation (AD 1859-1964) and provide a glimpse into past activities. Dr. Smith's excavation revealed an artifact assemblage with

heavy concentrations of ceramic, animal bone, railroad spikes, and leather pieces from old shoes. Dr. Smith also recovered numerous mini-balls, bullets, and horseshoes suggesting outdoor activities, which indicate that she excavated outside the main building near the wagon road where there would have been a lot of horse travel. Dr. Smith also located large amounts of thick stoneware north of our excavations, indicating she was excavating around the kitchen area, where only these types of ceramics would have been kept for the purpose of storing liquids. Her location also puts her in the area of the smokehouse and dairy (See Figure 7.6).

The artifacts recovered on the site support historical documentation that the Lacy family lived a middle-class lifestyle with the presence of cheap, mass-produced plain whiteware along with traditional stonewares for storage. The pieces of animal bone that were recovered had cut marks on them. These artifacts also suggest Dr. Smith was near the kitchen area in a trash pit, since Mrs. Lacy would have served meats and might have discarded the bone outside where the hogs would finish them off. Lastly, Dr. Smith found a partial spoon and a lower stove hinge pin used in the kitchen and possibly discarded in a midden (Appendix B).

Through an examination of artifact assemblages from the 2010 and the 1997 excavations, information was gained on the varieties of ceramic used during the Civil War period. Clearly, the most prolific type of ceramic on the site was whiteware (Table 7.1). The large quantity of whiteware is understandable, since it was a ceramic that was mass-produced, affordable, and durable, and associated with food service. At a boardinghouse that could seat 300 people, it would be more practical to purchase a more affordable ceramic. As plain whiteware was not an impressive ceramic, I believe that the

quality of the food would take attention away from the serving dish itself. Evidence of porcelain on the site indicates it would most likely have been used for special occasions or special guests in the parlor. Using porcelain for special guests or events in the parlor would be "where they [the Lacy's] negotiated their families' position in the class structure" (Wall 2000:135). The overall findings from the site in the 1997 excavation compared to the 2010 assemblage shows a similar type and amount of artifacts found associated with a large household. The architecture group compared between the two excavations is skewed since the 1997 assemblage was based off of what is housed at the Southern Museum and the majority of brick found on the site was not kept in the museum's collection (Table 7.2).

Table 7.1: 1997 vs. 2010 Kitchen assemblage

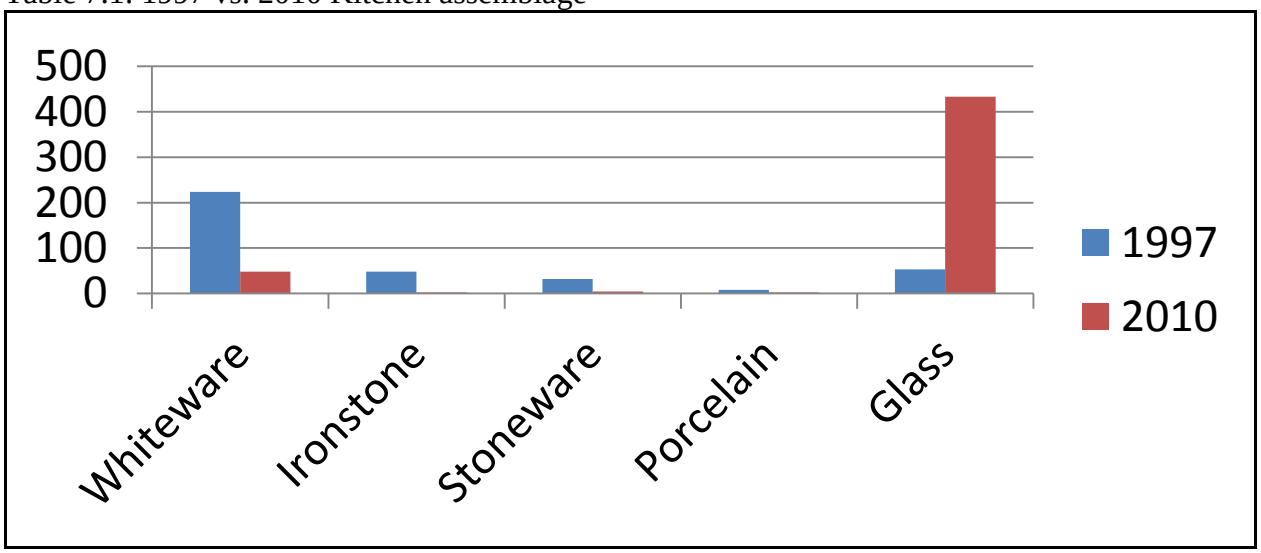
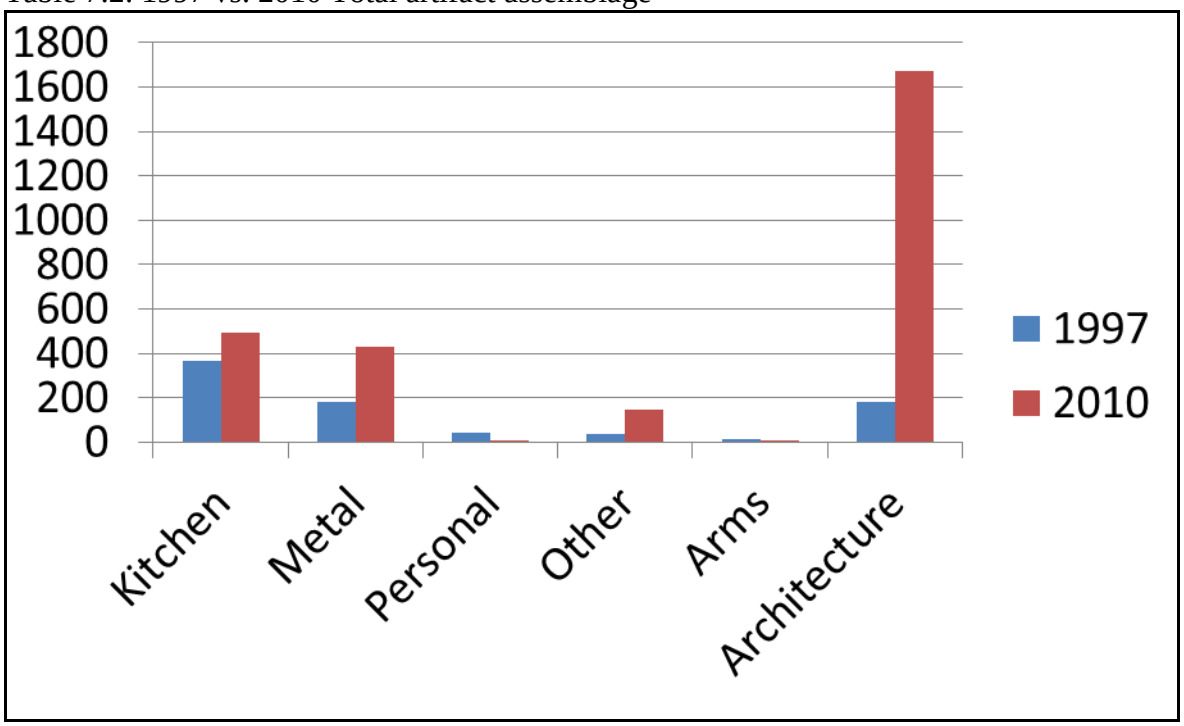


Table 7.2: 1997 vs. 2010 Total artifact assemblage



The largest amount of material by weight and count was brick and coal. The heaviest concentrations were in the shovel tests and units that were located right outside the brick foundation (Figures 7.8, 7.9). This material suggests that one of the hotel's two chimneys on the south side was close by particularly near Unit 3 which had the highest count of brick. Yet due to the unit's position on a slope it could have accumulated the brick due to gravity. The concentration of ceramics further north, from the 2010 excavation, suggests a dining room or kitchen area (Figure 7.10).

The abundance of coal could have been the result of it being whisked off the train, used in the kitchen for heating the furnace, yet it could also be from later deposition. Coal has been transported by trains since the inception of the rail line in the late 1850s to present-day. Throughout the years, small pieces of coal continually fly off the train making it extremely difficult to derive a date.

There were 492 artifacts located that I categorized into the kitchen functional group which made up 13% of total artifact assemblage. This high number is what I expected given that the main activity that took place at the site was indeed preparing and serving food for the masses. As mentioned earlier, Dr. Smith might have been excavating around the kitchen area so the kitchen goods located in the current excavation could suggest these items were left in the dining room or even used by Sherman's men throughout the house. The quality and quantity of the glass, ceramic, and metal utensils recovered provide a glimpse at the decisions made regarding consumption and using these products to achieve a successful food service.

The amount of artifacts that were recovered was more than expected given that there had already been an excavation on the site. Of course, I would have liked to have seen a larger and more diverse assemblage but given that this was a disturbed site, I should not have such high expectations. Regardless, this assemblage along with the artifacts recovered from 1997 provides enough data for a more detailed analysis and interpretation for a good portion of the site.

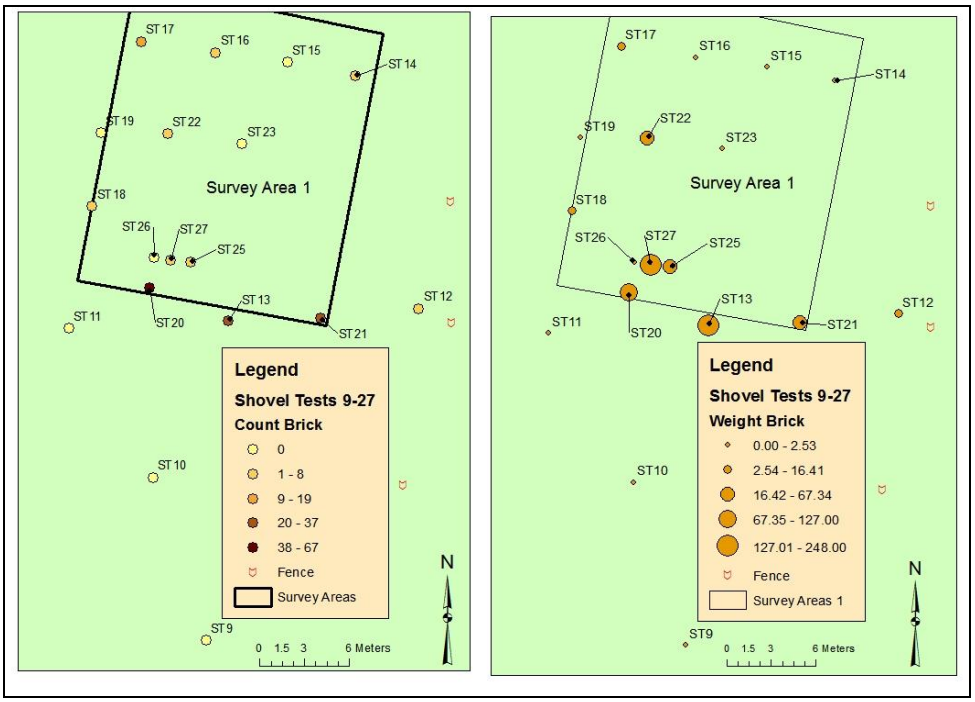


Figure 7.8: Brick distribution by count and weight from shovel tests 9-27 (Map courtesy of Jason Brooks)

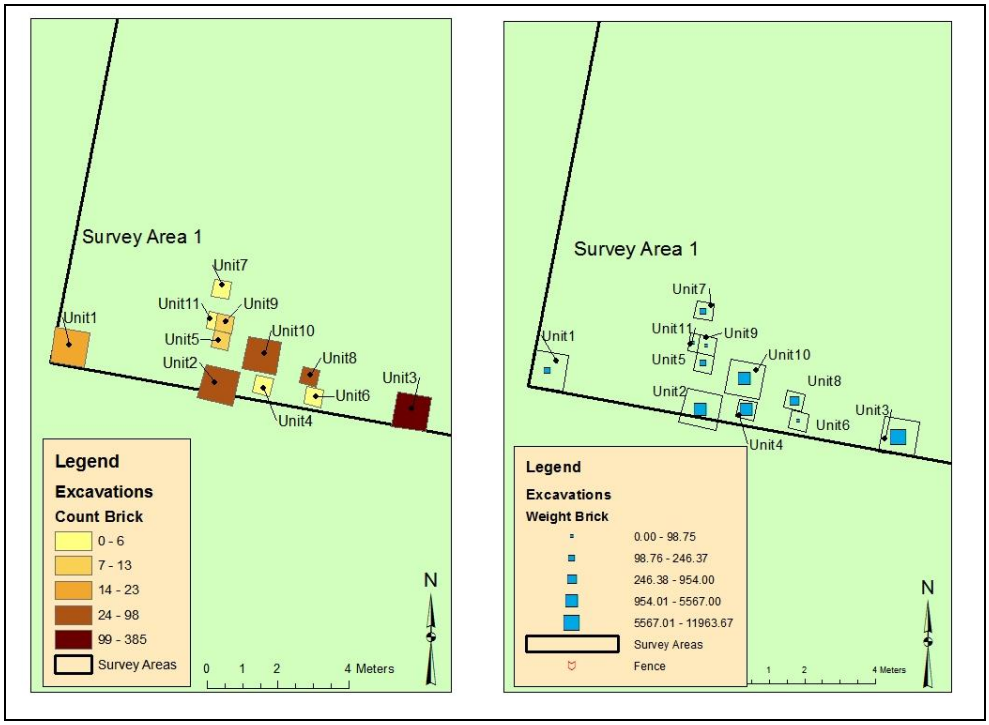


Figure 7.9: Brick distribution by count and weight from units (Map courtesy of Jason Brooks)

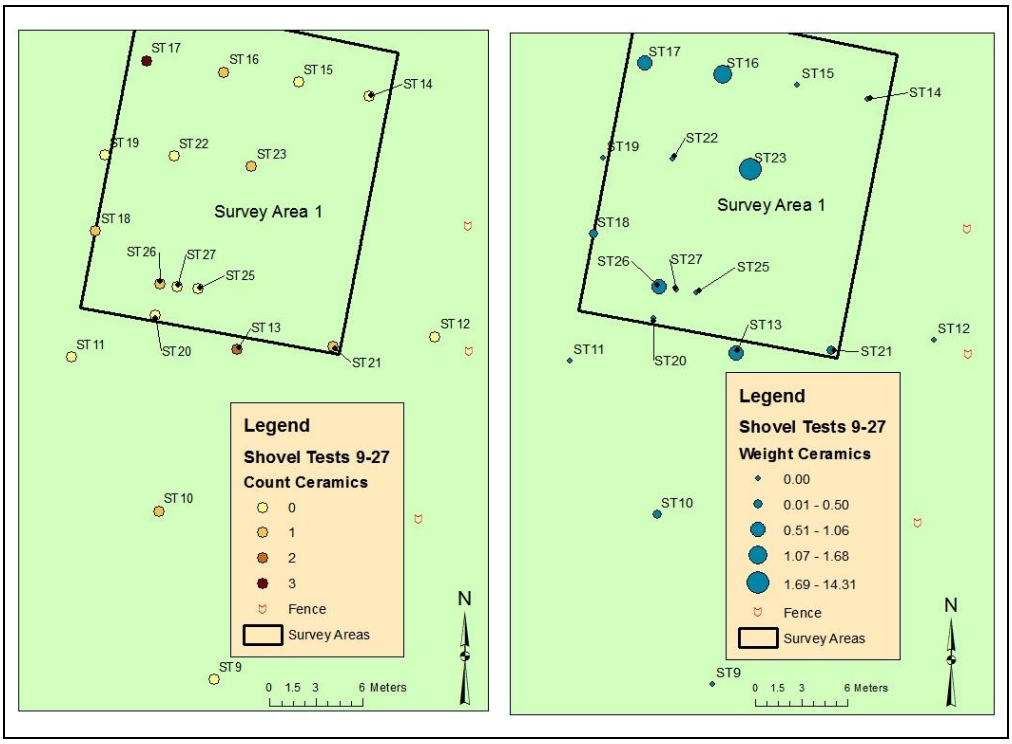


Figure 7.10: Ceramic distribution by count and weight from shovel tests 9-27 (Map of courtesy of Jason Brooks)

7.3 Gender Analysis on Use of Space and Consumption

The theoretical concept discussed in Chapter 2 regarding the choices in consumption influenced by dominant ideologies regarding gender helped me make sense of the archaeological record. The archaeological record did not substantiate the claims of use of space since we did not find discrete spatial clusters due to post-occupational disturbance, but historical documentation provided some analysis. In the Lacy Hotel, the kitchen shared a wall with the servant's room and was detached from the main structure. This separation emphasized the division between the servants and the owners (Stewart-Abernathy 2004). Numerous scholars that have attempted to explain the separation of the kitchen from the main house for various reasons such as: insects, odor, smoke, heat from

cooking but when examined they appear to be weak explanations (Stewart-Abernathy 2004). Leslie Stewart-Abernathy (2004) investigated 19th century kitchens and their separation from farmsteads by using historical documents and informant interviews. According to this study, the separation suggests the need for distance between owner and worker as well as control and supervision over labor in a separate space that is detached from the main structure but reachable (Stewart-Abernathy 2004). As the kitchen faced towards the main structure, it was enough to limit interaction between Mr. Lacy and his servants as well as their access to the main house.

Women in 19th century Big Shanty were rarely mentioned in historical documents as they lived a somewhat modest lifestyle. Yet, Mrs. Lacy was the first woman to leave a mark in Big Shanty's history based on her skill as a cook and hostess. The Lacy Hotel was unique to this community as it was the first major establishment in a small town. I argue that she had control over activities such as food production and choices of consumption in a "female controlled space within a male dominated household" as seen in working-class women's cooperatives (Spencer-Wood 2004:141). As Mrs. Lacy might have had some power in her domestic activities, it would have been under the subordination of her husband. Not all households operate in the same manner, and the Lacy Hotel is a prime example of this. In order to keep the hotel flourishing, she had to maintain food of consistent quality to have returning customers to bring in revenue. Even though the Lacy Hotel was the only option in town, people can choose not to return if the food and service was bad, but that was not the case here. The activities of food production and consumption worked together as a system for the hotel to thrive. Food preparation "takes on a political dimension because woman's ability to produce food and

drink becomes critical to a household's ability to fulfill its obligations to society" (Hendon 1996:50). This is especially true in the case of the Lacy hotel as it was both a household and a public establishment.

The Lacy family made a conscious choice to be dedicated to their business in providing a service for weary travelers, soldiers, and local civilians within their hotel. This service is presented in the form of food production and accommodating boarding rooms, both in the domestic realm which Mrs. Lacy would have some say in. It is through her expertise as a hostess that customers were satisfied. She could be interpreted as an unpaid worker in exchange for house and food, but I find it hard to believe she was submissive through the numerous accounts of her engaging with the public and building substantial social relationships with her clients opening her to the public domain. She would have been motivated to perform her labor to the best of her ability to ensure the success of the hotel and for the benefit and survival of her family.

While society reinforced the ideology of Mr. Lacy as the head of household, I interpret his wife as the 'breadwinner' by the means of her labor production. Women relied on men economically to provide for the family even though many women work harder than men. In this case, historical documents described Mr. Lacy as collecting payment from customers while Mrs. Lacy was described as cooking for the masses on a daily basis. Mr. Lacy might have had less interaction or involvement within the hotel but was well known within society as an excellent businessman giving him prestige. Mr. Lacy's documented contribution was to collect payment from the customers at the front door. He most likely took care of establishing social and business relations outside the

household. The Lacy household's domestic labor was productive to society as the business was at the center of the economic, political, and social sphere within Big Shanty.

My theoretical approach, discussed in Chapter 2, of Mrs. Lacy's domination of 'domesticy' is contradicted given that women in all cultures are subordinate to men, in some form. Michelle Rosaldo (1974) in *Woman, Culture, and Society* examines gender inequality cross-culturally. Certain activities are linked to one sex based on their physical condition (Rosaldo 1974). In cultural systems, men's activities and roles are recognized to have more cultural value than those of women and they have this "cultural legitimated right to her subordination" (Rosaldo 1974:21). Ideological systems influence men to the 'public' life while women are primarily linked to the household and domestic chores due to their role as mothers (Rosaldo 1974). It is the social norms of men that allow them to create the institutions of social order whereas women are work within a less valued social system and face the difficult tasks of giving birth and cooking (Rosaldo 1974). Women can obtain power if they join together to establish their own social group or take on the role of the man (Rosaldo 1974). American society has set these ideals to separate gender by labor and activities reinforcing inequality (Rosaldo 1974).

Sherry Ortner's (1972) *Is Female to Male as Nature is to Culture* also stresses that in all societies women are found to be subordinate to men and they are given secondary status. She claims that the reason for the cultural universal fact of devalued women is its link to 'nature' whereas 'culture' is associated with human consciousness and asserting control (Ortner 1972). It is believed that culture transcends nature, and "if a woman is a part of nature, then culture would find it 'natural' to subordinate her" (Ortner 1972:12). The majority of women does not question their devaluation and accepts the

ideologies of culture set forth linking them to nature and natural reproduction (Ortner 1971). Women have some connection to culture as they are the ones to teach their children how to behave based on social norms (Ortner 1972). Regardless, the dominant social ideologies keep women within the domestic sphere while men are expanding the public domain.

The Lacy Hotel was a household that shifted away from gender stereotypes with a woman participating in capitalist production, and should be considered a site of social change. Margaret Wood (2004) examined sites of social change through working-class households. She analyzed the discarded remains of households and the landscape where families lived in an early 20th century Colorado coal town of Berwind to understand the relationship between labor, culture, and gender (Wood 2004). The patterns related to the use and "disposal of material culture at Berwind reveal information about how relations between men, women, and households were created and re-created through the productive activities of women and their consumption choices" (Wood 2004:211). Households were rarely seen as sites of social change until the domestic activities of women increased in the early 19th century as the household began housing boarders for money on a larger scale. This led women to purchase more goods and becoming known as consumers (Wood 2004). In 1925, the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor documented that, in coal mining communities, many women were the main source of income for their households by providing boarders with domestic services since they were not given employment opportunities outside the home (Wood 2004). In terms of choices in consumption, a midden was excavated behind a household in the mining community revealing an assortment of material culture. The artifacts recovered from two

levels were compared with one another; the lowest level dated after 1904 and the upper level dated after 1907. The lowest level had a small amount of tin cans and this amount increased in the upper level. The increase usage of canned "goods, as indicated by the artifacts, corresponds closely with the period during which women were intensifying their work by taking in boarders" (Wood 2004:222). By using mass-produced canned goods, this would have made it easier on women when performing other domestic activities (Wood 2004). The household organization shifted away from women acting as dependents and their role was increased in the household economy (Wood 2004).

In terms of consumption, Mrs. Lacy's decision-making on purchasing goods did not reflect her status as middle class because she was not just providing for her family but for many guests in a hotel context. Mrs. Lacy, most likely in consultation with her husband, took the economical approach and purchased cheap, durable, mass produced white ware to accommodate the growing number of visitors. She had to consider the outcome of her decisions regarding maintaining the household and caring for customers. In terms of impressing the boarders or breakfast guests, there was little emphasis on the quality of ceramics and more on the quality of the food since the visitor's main focus was to consume good food. Humans make choices "based on what they have been taught, their personal experiences, and their assessments of the costs and benefits of particular actions" but not in a reductionist or strictly economic way (Hitchcock and Bartram 1998:12). Mrs. Lacy's decisions regarding consumption and domestic activities were influenced by the number of boarders and visitors that must be taken care of.

As Mrs. Lacy participated in the production of labor possibly supervised by Mr.Lacy, she made choices in consumption for the spaces that directly affected her in the

household. As noted earlier, the large amounts of cheap, mass-produced whiteware were used to accommodate many guests. Mrs. Lacy would purchase such items for the purpose of labor-saving, cost-saving, and to satisfy what is needed in the kitchen. Although we do not have historical documentation, I propose that Mrs. Lacy would have been the one to travel to Marietta to make the purchases since she was the most knowledgeable about what was needed to perform the hotel's daily activities. Other choices in consumption were many decorated pieces of glassware, which are typically seen on bowls or vases and would have been placed in the parlor. The use of this room is critical for women who use it to entertain guests, develop social relationships, and even display class status. The parlor can be used by men, but it holds a special meaning with women since it is in this room where they can express the domestic world they created. Dominant ideologies influence the behaviors of women in certain spaces of the household. The dining room and parlor were particularly important because these 'traditional' spaces hold an expectation placed by society on how woman should behave whereas the kitchen was the locale for change in gender roles.

Through my research, I was able to understand the aspects of daily activities that Mrs. Lacy must partake in to sustain the household. As a woman, Mrs. Lacy unconsciously conformed to the gender stereotypes of woman's domestic labor enforced by society, but due to the scale of her labor, there was a shift in the gender roles. As many historical documents describe her skill in the kitchen, she used it to her advantage to become the known economic contributor for her family. Mr. Lacy had a limited role within the household although he surely had other roles. Outside the boardinghouse, Mr. Lacy was known for his economic and political relationships within the community

where social norms would not permit women. Thus, the control had been split with Mrs. Lacy maintaining the domestic activities for revenue and Mr. Lacy participating in business dealings outside that domain. It is clear from the numerous accounts of Mrs. Lacy's outstanding service that her domestic work created social relations and shaped her social life in society because it was an avenue for income and this was certainly not true in all cases of domestic work.

In conclusion, dominant ideologies influence the behaviors of the Lacys concerning their activities and choices of consumption within the household. The Lacy family was known for their order, propriety, and structure, which resulted from the impact culture had on their behavior. The Lacy Hotel had a household arrangement different from many traditional households, but this aids in the interpretation of this shift in power in relation to gender which is not representative of society as a whole. The research revealed the complexities of middle-class family life in the 19th century by determining that the role of gender is influenced by dominant social ideologies. These ideologies were seen in the activities performed in specific spaces, the division of labor, and the choices of consumption in a boardinghouse context, but given its unique situation it was a place for change in gender relations due to the scale of these activities.

8 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The material remains and historical documentation reveal a typical middle-class family for the time. The Lacy family was actively engaged within the community, were educated, executives of a business, maintained multiple large residences in Big Shanty and Marietta, political/economic/social relationships with high status individuals, had decent income, and acquired an excellent reputation as evidenced by historical documentation. Yet, they were more well-known than the common family due to their success in the hotel business and the social relations they acquired along the way. The Lacy family was able to climb up the social ladder and establish themselves as hard-working, honest, and accommodating hosts.

The artifact assemblage was likely larger than a typical household to service the masses. The majority of artifacts were particular types of ceramic and glass typically linked to the kitchen but more with the mass service, which was the main function of the hotel. Although this assemblage was also found in the unidentified brick foundation, the ceramics and glass were more frequent in the units and shovel tests north of the brick foundation. The activity of cooking confined within the space of the kitchen, was at the heart of the hotel, with Mrs. Lacy behind it which was more apparent from Dr. Smith's artifact assemblage. Historical documents suggest that society had partially shaped Mrs. Lacy's behavior within certain spaces of the household creating various gendered places. Mrs. Lacy had maintained the production of her labor and brought in the household's revenue to sustain her children and the hotel's reputation. In addition to the artifact assemblage recovered, it is interesting that there was no archaeological evidence of bullets or other war-related items that would typically be found on a Civil War-era site,

which leads me to believe we were excavating within the household. This finding seems to contradict the oral histories of this site being used during warfare as General Sherman's military headquarters. Yet, the archaeological materials such as whiteware, stoneware, glass, brick, and nails are indicative of a domestic structure on the property even though these artifacts were not in discrete spatial clusters, they did cover the area of possible location. When dealing with a site that is so heavily disturbed, we have to recognize that there is no accurate way to determine the use of space, but we can infer about the choices in consumption. In the end, the artifacts and historical documentation provided new information about the Lacy Hotel that had not been known before and now we have an understanding of the activities and choices in consumption made by individuals within the household during the Civil War.

This research suggests that little has been done on the archaeology of boardinghouse contexts in Georgia. The only sources I could locate on this topic were Mary Beaudry's (1987) case study on company-owned boardinghouses in Massachusetts and Margaret Wood's (1994) analysis of boardinghouses in the mining community of Colorado. Boardinghouses are an interesting topic since they represent both the household and the workplace. Boardinghouses are an indicator of the development of society and the shift in household organization. I think it would be interesting to compare the Lacy Hotel site with other boardinghouses after the Civil War when the social norm shifted with women holding jobs outside the household and the emergence of the women's movement in order to examine the change in social dynamics within the household.

8.1 Recommendations

The Lacy Hotel site was historically significant to the area of Big Shanty and, thus, I recommend that the site be preserved. The Lacy Hotel site is located on city property and it has not been protected by any act or law. Unfortunately, there are limitations and restrictions to laws such as the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 prohibits "federal undertakings affecting properties eligible for listing in the National Register, including archaeological sites, without first consulting with the state historic preservation officer and, in some cases, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation" (Miller 2004:15). Historic Preservation Laws can vary between local, state, and federal entities but all must comply with federal law if federal money or grants are involved. This is not applicable to the Lacy Hotel property, since past construction projects did not use federal money, thus I emphasize the importance of preservation of this site by the community.

Federal law claims it is unlawful to demolish historic property, but under Section 106 it is imperative for federal involvement to recognize a historic site and assess future construction plans with the idea of causing minimal damage to the site. Essentially, the federal government must mitigate the impact of a project prior to any construction or modifying of federal property. As an archaeologist, I consider the Lacy Hotel site to be 'threatened' and that it is important to preserve our past via the archaeological record. The Lacy Hotel was deemed significant by the National Register because it was associated with an historical event (The Great Locomotive Chase) and person (General Sherman's military headquarters during the Battle of Kennesaw).

The Lacy Hotel historical marker was placed at the intersection of Main Street and Cherokee Street located in downtown Kennesaw. The Lacy Hotel marker is located across the street from the actual site, placed in the area where the workers camped out during the railroad construction. The placement detracts attention from viewing the size of the property on which the hotel sat. I recommend that the Lacy Hotel's historical marker should be moved to its appropriate location so that tourists can place the hotel in its proper context. Ideally, this marker would raise awareness towards those planning future development projects, and that this site was in fact historically significant and should not be destroyed or disturbed. As sites are being destroyed, our history is forever lost. Saving such sites can provide archaeologists with new information to interpret past societies. During my interactions with the local residents, they expressed their support and interest in my research. They shared stories and information on the history of Big Shanty and what they knew about the Lacy Hotel. The community showed a great sense of pride in their cultural history and the Lacy Hotel was an important landmark in this town.

The Lacy Hotel site is located across the street from the Southern Museum of Civil War and Locomotive History in downtown Kennesaw. The museum can utilize the site for public education in the areas of preservation and archaeology. Now that the Lacy Hotel has been researched and analyzed it is important to share this information with the public to enhance the knowledge and interpretation of this important part of Kennesaw's rich cultural history.

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10 APPENDICES

Appendix A: Unit and Shovel Test Data

Table A. 1: Unit and lot numbers

Unit	Level	Lot Number
3	1	3
1	3	4
1	1	5
5	1	6
9	2	7
8	1	8
11	3	9
7	2	10
2	1	12
9	1	16
10	3	17
11	2	18
11	1	19
7	3	20
7	4	21
7	1	22
6	1	23
1	5	24
1	2	26
5	2	27
10	2	31
3	3	33
3	2	34
2	2	37
1	4	43
1	1-3	44
2	3	45
8	2	48
4	1	51
10	1	52
10	4	55
6	2	57

Table A. 2: Shovel tests and lot numbers

Shovel Test	Lot Number
26	1
3	2
5	11
13	13
11	14
10	15
1	25
27	28
25	29
18	30
24	32
22	35
21	36
17	38
23	39
8	40
7	41
16	42
20	46
28	47
12	49
29	50
12	53
14	54
6	56

Unit Data

Unit 1
Figures A.1, A.2, A.3

Unit 1 was a 1x1 meter square placed at the southwest corner of Area 1 since it was closest to the rail line where the hotel would have been located. After getting through the surface, we hit hard red clay followed by a layer of gold-ish sediments, then dark brown. The bottom levels had many rocks and brick fragments with the third level revealing a plastic tarp. The sediment colors and depths were recorded as: 0-16 cm 2.5yr 4/6, 16-18 cm 7.5yr 3/4, 18-21 cm 7.5yr 5/6, 21-53 cm 7.5yr 3/2.

Table A.3 Unit 1, Level 1 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
5	1	2.46	glass	clear	body	bottle	kitchen	pre-1930	no	stretch marks
5	1	14.94	glass	blue-green	UID	bottle	kitchen	post-1850	no	embossed with "W" and "Y", "sick glass", frosty
5	1	1.42	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	post-1850	no	faintly acid etched two triangles
5	1	0.67	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	"sick glass", murky clear
5	2	1.21	glass	blue-green	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	light blue-green
5	6	1.86	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	
5	4	3.3	ceramic	whiteware	UID	UID	kitchen	post-1820	no	
5	6	4.97	slag	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	yes	
5	5	6.11	limestone	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
5	1	3.42	metal	nail	part of shaft	UID	architecture	UID	N/A	1 1/2 in.
5	1	0.99	metal	UID	UID	UID	UID	UID	N/A	

Table A.4 Unit 1, Level 2 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
26	1	0.23	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	
26	1	0.55	glass	clear	lip	bottle	kitchen	UID	no	"sick glass", murky clear
26	1	0.42	slag	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	yes	
26	1	1.96	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	yes	

Table A.5 Unit 1, Level 3 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
4	1	7.94	glass	clear	base	bottle	kitchen	post-1950	no	suction scars; embossed "90 NOT TO BE"
4	1	1.6	glass	brown	base	beer bottle	kitchen	post-1940	no	stippling on base
4	1	1.03	glass	clear	body	bottle	kitchen	post-1920	no	machine made
4	10	7.46	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	
4	7	3.29	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	"sick glass", murky clear
4	2	1.74	glass	blue-green	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	light blue-green
4	1	2.05	glass	blue-green	base	bottle	kitchen	UID	no	light blue-green
4	1	6.68	glass	brown	UID	bottle	kitchen	post-1850	no	medium brown
4	1	0.36	glass	brown	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	yellow brown
4	1	0.38	glass	brown	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	dark brown
4	1	0.38	glass	brown	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	light brown

4	1	1.28	glass	blue-green	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	light blue-green
4	1	0.78	glass	clear	finish	bottle	kitchen	pre-1930	no	stretch marks
4	1	0.4	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	post-1940	no	stippling
4	1	0.53	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	1850-1920	no	5 lines of vine pattern
4	1	2.02	glass	clear	body	bowl	kitchen	1827-1870	no	bowtie and diamonds pattern
4	1	1.08	ceramic	whiteware	UID	UID	kitchen	post-1820	no	
4	8	29.5	slag	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	yes	
4	11	6.81	coal	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	yes	
4	3	34.84	mortar	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
4	2	1.95	limestone	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
4	2	12.34	mortar	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
4	73	326	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
4	13	119	asphalt	fragment	UID	UID	modern	modern	no	
4	5	19.58	rock	fragment	UID	UID	modern	UID	no	
4	3	1.51	metal	nail	part of shaft	UID	architecture	UID	N/A	5/8 in.
4	2	6.12	metal	nail	part of shaft	UID	architecture	UID	N/A	1 11/16 in.
4	2	4.82	metal	nail	part of shaft	UID	architecture	UID	N/A	1 1/8 in.
4	2	1.01	metal	UID	UID	UID	UID	UID	N/A	round
4	5	13.58	metal	UID	UID	UID	UID	UID	N/A	

Table A.6 Unit 1, Level 4 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
43	4	3.85	ceramic	whiteware	UID	UID	kitchen	post-1820	no	
43	1	0.42	ceramic	whiteware	UID	UID	kitchen	post-1820	yes	
43	1	0.64	ceramic	whiteware	rim	plate	kitchen	post-1820	no	
43	3	0.56	wood	fragment	UID	UID	UID	UID	no	
43	7	5.59	slag	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	yes	
43	4	63.15	mortar	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
43	13	24.92	limestone	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	yes	
43	16	165	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
43	4	67	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	yes	
43	7	28.29	rock	fragment	UID	UID	UID	UID	no	
43	39	127.84	metal	fragment	UID	UID	UID	UID	N/A	
43	1	162.39	metal	horseshoe	whole	UID	other	UID	N/A	
43	7	19.14	metal	nail	part of shaft	UID	architecture	UID	N/A	1 1/16 in.
43	9	12.31	metal	nail	part of shaft	UID	architecture	UID	N/A	1 in.
43	1	12.22	metal	nail	part of shaft	UID	architecture	UID	N/A	3 1/8 in.
43	3	14.75	metal	nail	part of shaft	UID	architecture	UID	N/A	1 9/16 in.
43	1	1.32	metal	nail	part of head	UID	architecture	UID	N/A	

Table A.7 Unit 1, Level 5 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
24	2	1.57	glass	blue-green	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	
24	2	0.8	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	"sick glass", murky clear with blue-green tint
24	3	1.51	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	
24	1	1.92	glass	clear	body	bottle	kitchen	post-1850	no	embossed with "O O" and "F F"
24	1	2.56	ceramic	ironstone	UID	UID	kitchen	post-1860	no	red flowers, green vines (faded), transfer-print
24	1	17.14	ceramic	stoneware	body	UID	kitchen	1750-1845	no	dark brown/black glaze, non-salt-glaze
24	4	7.2	slag	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	yes	
24	3	129.14	mortar	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
24	1	6.07	mortar	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	yes	
24	5	9.49	limestone	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
24	5	19.81	limestone	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	yes	
24	2	14.37	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
24	1	8.26	lithic	quartz	UID	projectile	UID	UID	no	
24	12	52.16	metal	UID	UID	UID	UID	UID	N/A	
24	1	2.46	metal	nail	part of shaft	UID	architecture	UID	N/A	1 5/8 in.
24	1	0.66	metal	nail	part of shaft	UID	architecture	UID	N/A	15/16 in.
24	1	0.33	metal	hook	UID	UID	UID	UID	no	

Table A.8 Unit 1, Side Wall, Level 1-3 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
44	1	0.66	ceramic	whiteware	UID	UID	kitchen	post-1820	no	
44	1	6.95	metal	nail	whole	round	architecture	UID	N/A	1 9/16 in., 4d

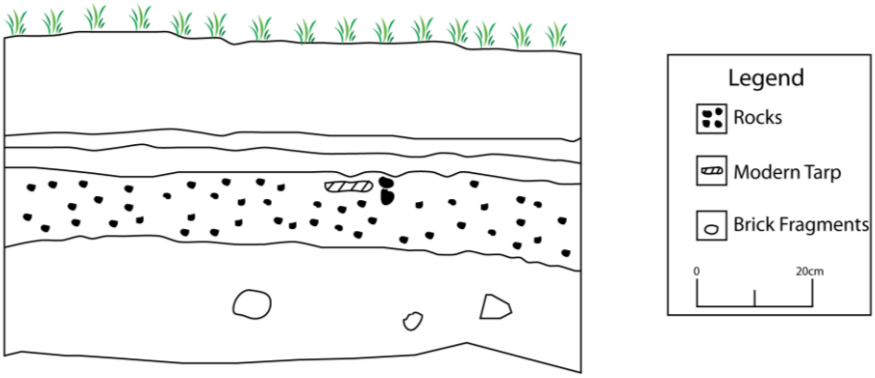


Figure A.1 Unit 1 North Wall

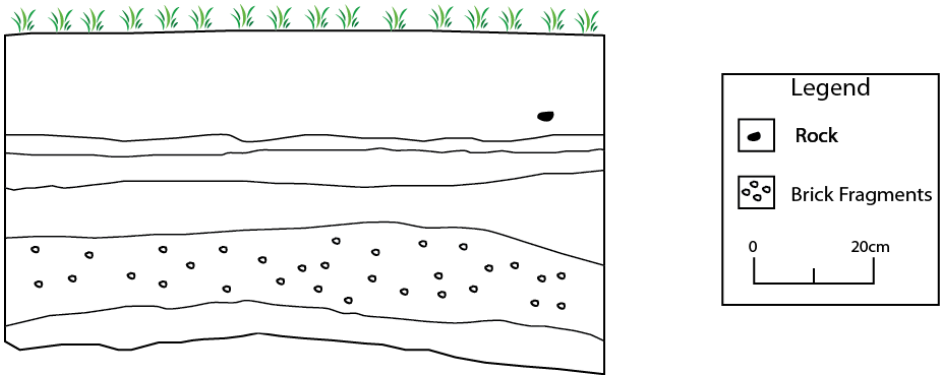


Figure A.2 Unit 1 West Wall

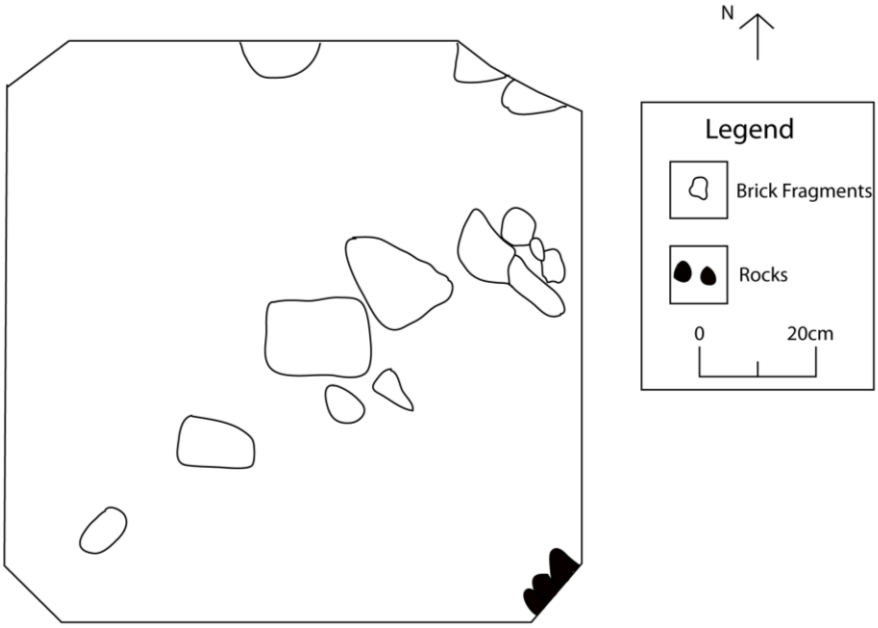


Figure A.3 Unit 1 Plan View

Unit 2
Figures A.4, A.5, A.6

Unit 2 was a 1x1 meter square placed 3 meters east of Unit 1 to investigate the anomaly found from the resistivity testing. A brick foundation was found in level 3. After removing the surface level, there was an orange and red stratum with brick fragments and slag followed by brown sediment. The brick foundation was 44 cm in width. The sediment colors and depths were recorded as: 0-7 cm 5yr 4/3, 7-22 cm 2.5yr 4/8, 22-24 cm 7.5yr 2.5/3, 24-28 cm, 7.5yr 4/4.

Table A.9 Unit 2, Level 1 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
12	1	0.55	glass	yellow-green	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	citron
12	2	7.52	glass	brown	base	bottle	kitchen	post-1940	no	stippling
12	1	0.35	glass	brown	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	light brown
12	2	0.68	glass	brown	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	
12	27	16.3	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	
12	6	3.19	glass	clear	N/A	window	architecture	1800-1850	no	Crown glass, clear with blue-green tint
12	5	3.46	glass	blue-green	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	light blue-green
12	11	7.1	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	"sick glass", murky clear
12	3	2.79	glass	clear	lip/base	UID	kitchen	UID	no	
12	2	2.6	glass	blue-green	body	UID	kitchen	UID	no	
12	2	0.73	glass	green	body	bottle	kitchen	post-1920	no	soda bottle, lime green
12	1	0.51	glass	blue	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	aquamarine
12	1	0.65	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	1870-1920	no	clear with pinkish tint
12	1	0.22	glass	clear	base	bottle	kitchen	post-1940	no	stippling

12	1	2.72	glass	clear	body	bottle	kitchen	UID	no	corner edge on square body
12	1	0.33	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	post-1850	no	embossed design
12	1	0.12	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	glass leaf- plastic?
12	1	1.56	glass	clear	body	bottle	kitchen	post-1850	no	embossed with "P I N"
12	1	1.71	glass	clear	body	bottle	kitchen	post-1850	no	embossed with "T"
12	1	2.16	glass	clear	body	bottle	kitchen	post-1850	no	embossed with "H A L F"
12	2	33.56	slag	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	yes	
12	100	608	coal	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	yes	
12	8	24.11	mortar	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
12	5	10.07	limestone	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
12	3	18.61	limestone	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	yes	
12	82	247	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
12	34	80.12	rock	fragment	UID	UID	UID	UID	no	
12	1	12.86	asphalt	fragment	UID	UID	modern	modern	no	
12	5	23.59	metal	UID	UID	UID	UID	UID	N/A	
12	3	8.24	metal	nail	part of shaft	UID	architecture	UID	N/A	1 1/16 in.
12	1	6.29	metal	nail	part of shaft	round	architecture	UID	N/A	1 15/16 in.
12	1	1.18	metal	nail	part of shaft	UID	architecture	UID	N/A	1 1/4 in.
12	1	0.47	metal	nail	part of shaft	UID	architecture	UID	N/A	3/4 in.
12	1	0.38	metal	percussion cap	UID	UID	arms	UID	N/A	
12	1	1.01	metal	hook	UID	UID	UID	UID	N/A	

Table A.10 Unit 2, Level 2 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
37	1	7.55	glass	brown	body	bottle	kitchen	UID	no	square bottle?
37	1	0.32	glass	purple	UID	UID	kitchen	1880-1925	no	
37	1	0.2	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	1870+	no	clear with pinkish tint
37	1	0.61	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	
37	1	1.17	ceramic	whiteware	UID	UID	kitchen	post-1820	no	
37	1	4.72	ceramic	ironstone	UID	plate	kitchen	post-1840	no	
37	3	5.92	slag	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	yes	
37	12	560	mortar	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
37	15	1963	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
37	1	257	asphalt	fragment	UID	UID	modern	modern	no	
37	1	3.44	metal	wire	UID	UID	other	UID	N/A	
37	2	12.17	metal	nail	whole	round	architecture	UID	N/A	2 1/2 in., 8d
37	2	14.89	metal	nail	whole	round	architecture	UID	N/A	3 1/8 in., 10d
37	1	3.21	metal	UID	UID	UID	UID	UID	N/A	utensil?
37	1	3,357	brick	UID	whole	UID	architecture	UID	no	8 5/8" x 4" x 2 1/2", voids, cut marks

Table A.11 Unit 2, Level 3 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
45	2	0.1	wood	fragment	UID	UID	UID	UID	yes	
45	7	612	mortar	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
45	15	2190	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	yes	

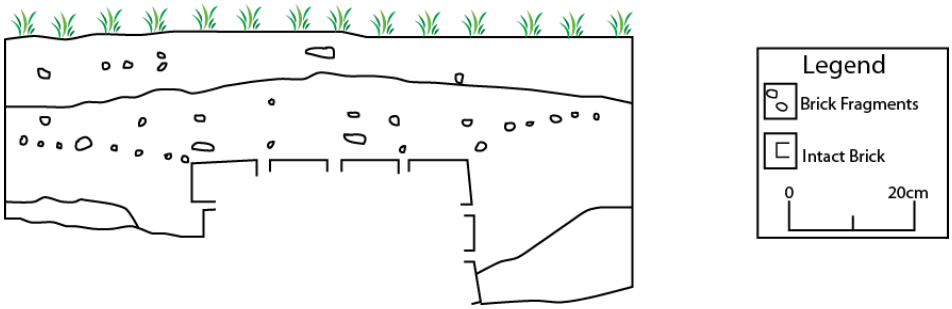


Figure A.4 Unit 2 East Wall

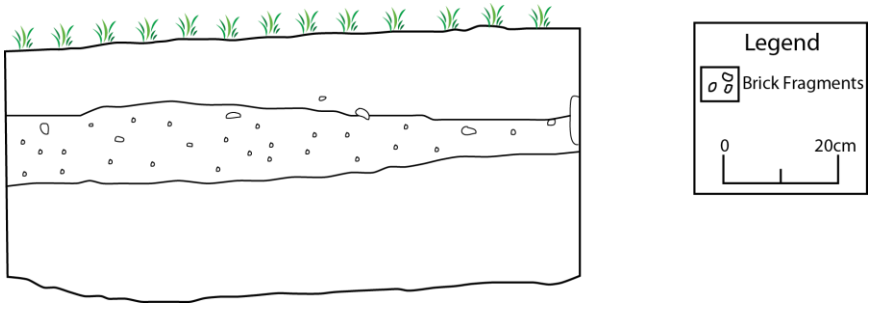


Figure A.5 Unit 2 South Wall

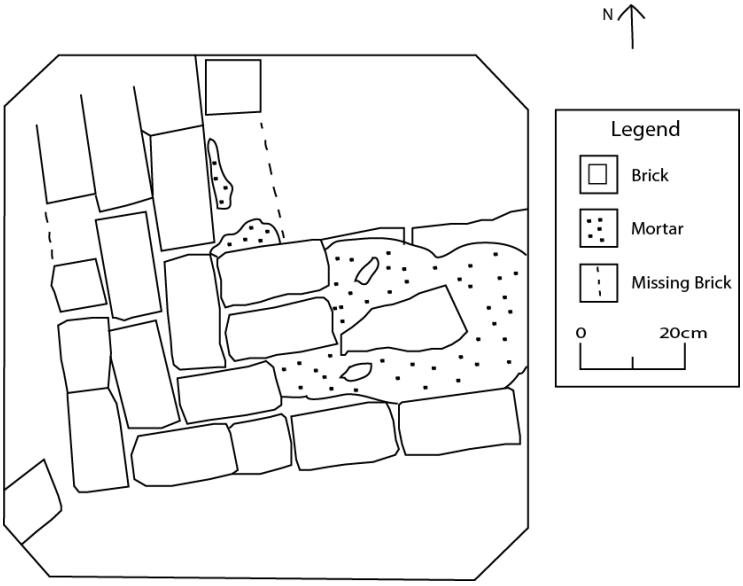


Figure A.6 Unit 2 Plan View

Unit 3
Figures A.7, A.8, A.9

Unit 3 was a 1x1 meter square placed 4 ½ meters east of Unit 2 to determine any presence of material culture in the southeast corner of Area 1. The first level had rock and brick fragments in an ashy-brown sediment. The second level had brick and coal fragments embedded in lighter brown sediment. The sediment colors and depths were recorded as: 0-20 cm 5yr 3/2, 20-30 cm 7.5yr 3/2.

Table A.12 Unit 3, Level 1 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
3	1	41.33	glass	brown	whole	bottle	personal	post-1860	no	bitter bottle; gothic pickle base embossing on base (U.S.A)
3	1	2.69	glass	blue-green	body	UID	kitchen	UID	no	indentation on a straight line
3	1	2.13	glass	brown	UID	UID	kitchen	post-1940	no	stippling, curved piece
3	1	0.2	glass	green	UID	UID	kitchen	pre-1900	no	only liquor bottles use this color after 1900, olive green
3	1	0.54	glass	brown	body	bottle	kitchen	UID	no	
3	1	0.31	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	clear with peach tint
3	2	3.69	glass	clear	body	UID	kitchen	pre-1860	no	clear with amethyst tint
3	1	0.35	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	"sick glass", murky clear with blue-green tint
3	17	19.85	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	

3	1	2.11	glass	clear	lip	bottle	kitchen	UID	no	
3	1	3.32	glass	clear	base	bottle	kitchen	post-1850	no	embossed "3 0"
3	1	2.94	glass	blue	base	UID	kitchen	UID	no	aquamarine
3	1	15.46	ceramic	stoneware	rim	UID	kitchen	pre-1860	no	brown glaze, salt-glaze
3	1	3.43	ceramic	stoneware	body	UID	kitchen	pre-1860	no	brown glaze, salt-glaze
3	2	0.94	ceramic	whiteware	UID	UID	kitchen	1820+	no	
3	1	0.41	ceramic	whiteware	rim	UID	kitchen	1820+	no	
3	2	4.16	ceramic	UID	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	
45	2	0.1	wood	fragment	UID	UID	UID	UID	yes	
3	14	285	coal	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	no	
3	100	213	coal	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	yes	
3	100	5068	rock	fragment	UID	UID	UID	UID	no	
45	7	612	mortar	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
3	13	33	limestone	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
45	15	2190	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	yes	
3	125	1113	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
3	3	229	asphalt	fragment	UID	UID	modern	modern	no	
3	2	113.96	rock	fragment	UID	UID	UID	UID	no	
3	1	0.58	other	cardboard/paper?	UID	UID	UID	UID	no	
3	2	8.3	metal	nail	part of shaft	UID	architecture	UID	N/A	1 5/8 in.
3	3	3.16	metal	nail	part of shaft	UID	architecture	UID	N/A	1 1/16 in.
3	2	6.37	metal	nail	part of shaft	UID	architecture	UID	N/A	1 5/16 in.
3	5	6.4	metal	nail	part of shaft	UID	architecture	UID	N/A	7/8 in.
3	1	0.42	metal	nail	part of shaft	UID	architecture	UID	N/A	9/16 in.

3	3	53.61	metal	UID	UID	UID	UID	UID	N/A	
3	3	0.86	metal	percussion cap	UID	UID	arms	UID	N/A	
3	4	5.59	slag	fragment	UID	UID	activities	UID	yes	
3	5	16.9	limestone	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	yes	

Table A.13 Unit 3, Level 2 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
34	2	1.07	glass	black	UID	UID	kitchen	pre-1860	no	
34	1	0.32	glass	green	body	bottle	kitchen	post-1920	no	soda bottle, lime green
34	1	4.35	glass	brown	body	bottle	kitchen	UID	no	
34	2	2.05	glass	blue-green	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	
34	4	4.77	glass	clear	UID	bottle	kitchen	UID	no	"sick glass", murky clear with blue-green tint
34	2	1.62	glass	clear	UID	window	architecture	1800-1850	no	Crown glass, clear with blue-green tint
34	16	12.01	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	
34	1	8.84	glass	clear	body	bottle	kitchen	post-1905	no	machine made mold seam
34	1	3.32	glass	clear	lip/base	UID	kitchen	UID	no	
34	2	3.46	glass	clear	lip	bottle	kitchen	post-1924	no	screw top
34	1	2.23	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	post-1850	no	engraved lines
34	1	16.14	glass	clear	body	UID	kitchen	UID	no	precise ridges
34	5	12.3	chert	fragment	UID	UID	UID	archaic	no	carved/cut/flaked

34	4	3.07	ceramic	whiteware	UID	UID	kitchen	post-1820	no	
34	3	3.3	ceramic	whiteware	base	plate	kitchen	post-1820	no	
34	1	1.74	ceramic	whiteware	rim	plate	kitchen	post-1820	no	
34	1	0.43	ceramic	whiteware	rim	plate	kitchen	1815-1860	no	annular decoration
34	1	0.16	wood	fragment	UID	UID	UID	UID	no	
34	1	3.13	chert	fragment	UID	UID	UID	archaic	no	
34	100	739	slag	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	yes	
34	49	101	coal	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	yes	
34	8	72	mortar	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
34	11	19	limestone	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
34	100	4555	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
34	114	2856	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
34	29	405	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	yes	
34	3	583	asphalt	fragment	UID	UID	modern	modern	no	
34	6	221	metal	fragment	UID	UID	UID	UID	N/A	
34	31	23.52	coal	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	yes	
34	16	15.22	limestone	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	yes	
34	1	9.92	metal	nail	whole	square	architecture	UID	N/A	3 3/4 in., 20d
34	1	11.53	metal	nail	whole	round	architecture	UID	N/A	3 9/16 in., 16d
34	5	9.17	metal	nail	part of shaft	UID	architecture	UID	N/A	1 1/8 in.
34	3	12.32	metal	nail	part of shaft	UID	architecture	UID	N/A	1 5/16 in.
34	3	12.62	metal	nail	part of shaft	UID	architecture	UID	N/A	2 1/8 in.
34	2	5.25	metal	nail	part of shaft	UID	architecture	UID	N/A	15/16 in.
34	2	16.56	metal	nail	whole	round	architecture	UID	N/A	3 1/16 in., 10d

34	2	7.8	metal	nail	part of shaft	UID	architecture	UID	N/A	1 3/8 in.
34	1	5.66	metal	nail	part of shaft	UID	architecture	UID	N/A	2 1/16 in.
34	1	4.85	metal	nail	whole	round	architecture	UID	N/A	2 3/4 in., 9d
34	1	11.68	metal	wire	UID	UID	other	UID	N/A	

Table A.14 Unit 3, Level 3 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
33	3	2.92	glass	black	UID	UID	kitchen	pre-1860	no	
33	1	6.32	glass	brown	body	bottle	kitchen	1940+	no	stippling, scarring
33	1	6.11	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	1850+	no	scarring, acid etched line, murky clear
33	1	2.09	glass	blue-green	base	bottle	kitchen	1850+	no	embossed "O W"
33	1	0.59	glass	blue-green	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	
33	2	2.29	glass	clear	UID	window	architecture	1800-1850	no	Crown glass, clear with blue-green tint
33	7	7.25	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	
33	3	3.85	glass	clear	body	bottle	kitchen	UID	no	
33	3	3.6	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	"sick glass", heavily scratched, murky clear
33	1	5.15	glass	clear	body	bowl	kitchen	1870+	no	acid etched with lines and triangles, clear with pinkish tint
33	1	1.57	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	post-1850	no	embossed with "0", murky clear

33	3	2.73	ceramic	whiteware	UID	UID	kitchen	post-1820	no	
33	1	0.5	ceramic	whiteware	UID	UID	kitchen	post-1820	no	
33	1	53.64	ceramic	whiteware	base	plate	kitchen	post-1780	no	blue/white design, trees and vase, transfer-print
33	5	17.28	slag	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	yes	
33	11	12.2	coal	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	yes	
33	11	65.67	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
33	1	0.62	metal	UID	UID	UID	UID	modern	no	snap button
33	1	1.38	metal	nail	whole	square	architecture	UID	N/A	1 1/8 in., 2d
33	7	17.84	metal	nail	part of shaft	UID	architecture	UID	N/A	1 in.
33	3	10.83	metal	nail	part of shaft	square	architecture	UID	N/A	1 7/8 in.
33	1	2.83	metal	nail	whole	round	architecture	UID	N/A	1 3/8 in., 4d
33	3	9.98	metal	nail	part of shaft	UID	architecture	UID	N/A	1 3/16 in.
33	1	6.67	metal	nail	whole	round	architecture	UID	N/A	3 1/16 in., 10d
33	1	2.87	metal	nail	part of shaft	UID	architecture	UID	N/A	3 1/16 in.
33	1	15.51	metal	nail	whole	round	architecture	UID	N/A	4 3/16 in., 20d
33	1	105.28	metal	UID	UID	UID	architecture	UID	N/A	
33	1	9.74	metal	UID	UID	UID	UID	UID	N/A	
33	1	0.37	metal	UID	part of shaft	UID	architecture	UID	N/A	3/4 in.
33	3	1.43	metal	UID	UID	UID	UID	UID	N/A	

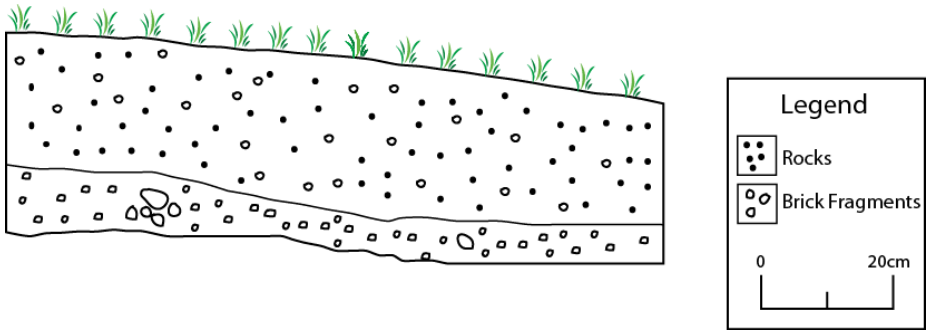


Figure A.7 Unit 3 North Wall

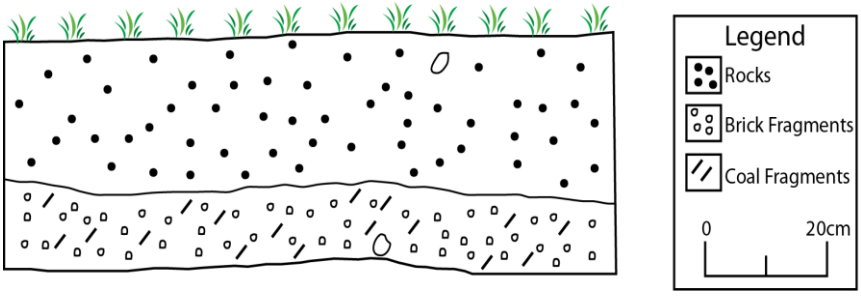


Figure A.8 Unit 3 West Wall

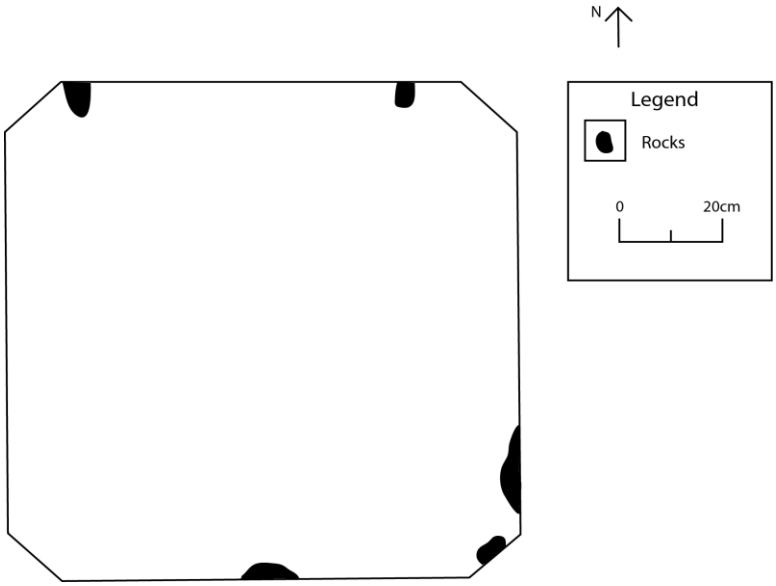


Figure A.9 Unit 3 Plan View

Unit 4
Figures A.10, A.11, A.12

Unit 4 was a 50x50 cm square placed 50 cm east of Unit 2 to follow the brick foundation running east. The first level was excavated to expose the top of the brick foundation, which continued east of Unit 2. The first level was a medium brown sediment and the second level had many brick and coal fragments. The sediment colors and depths were recorded as: 0-10 cm 7.5yr 3/3, 10-17 cm 2.5yr 4/6.

Table A.15 Unit 4, Level 1 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
51	22	28.37	coal	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	yes	
51	11	38.77	mortar	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
51	5	656	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
51	1	3,266	brick	UID	whole	UID	architecture	UID	no	9" x 3 3/4" x 2 1/4", voids

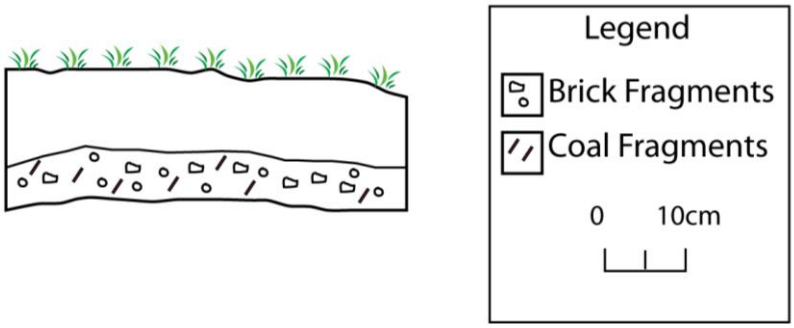


Figure A.10 Unit 4 South Wall

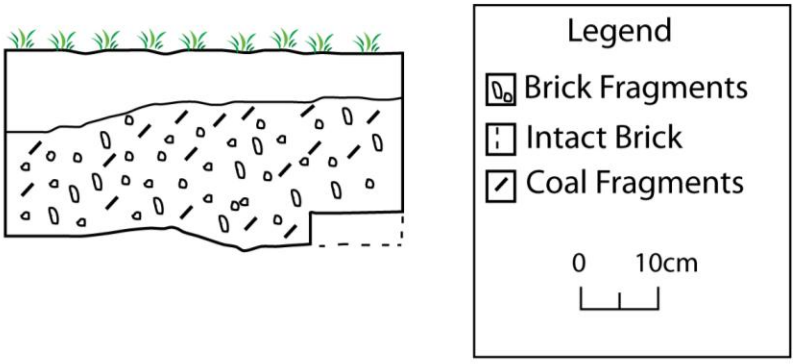


Figure A.11 Unit 4 East Wall

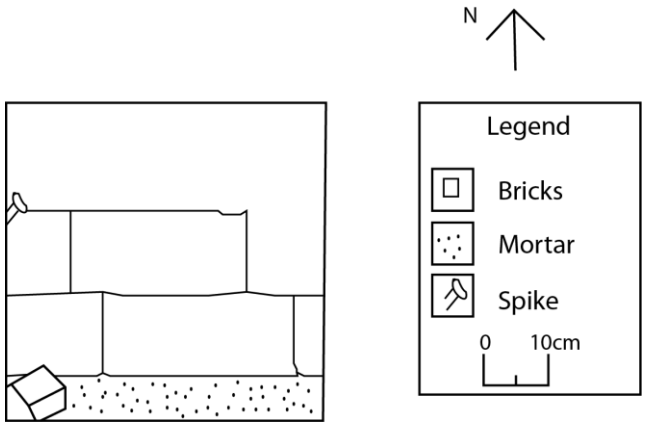


Figure A.12 Unit 4 Plan View

Unit 5
Figures A.13, A.14, A.15

Unit 5 was a 50x50 cm square placed 70 cm north of Unit 2 to follow the brick foundation running north. The first level had many fragments of coal, rocks, and asphalt while the second level had brick and coal fragments. The bottom of the unit showed the brick foundation continuing north. The sediment colors and depths were documented as: 0-11 cm 7.5yr 2.5/2, 11-16 cm 5yr 4/6.

Table A.16 Unit 5, Level 1 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
6	2	1.03	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	"sick glass", murky clear
6	1	6.33	glass	blue-green	body	bottle	kitchen	post-1915	no	scarring, coca-cola bottle (?), hobble skirt pattern(?)
6	2	1.14	glass	brown	UID	bottle	kitchen	UID	no	
6	1	1.1	glass	brown	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	"sick glass", frosty brown
6	14	9.38	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	
6	1	0.98	glass	clear	body	bottle	kitchen	pre-1930	no	straw marks
6	1	0.45	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	1880-1920	no	horizontal striation
6	1	0.59	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	post-1850	no	embossed design of a leaf
6	1	2.29	glass	clear and brown	UID	UID	kitchen	post-1850	no	embossed lines on brown side, iron pontil scar?, clear on one side and brown on the other, "sick glass"
6	1	0.66	ceramic	whiteware	UID	UID	kitchen	post-1820	no	
6	1	0.85	ceramic	whiteware	rim	plate	kitchen	post-1820	no	
6	100	79.68	coal	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	yes	
6	3	4.67	mortar	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	

6	2	2.31	limestone	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
6	11	189	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
6	2	36	metal	UID	UID	UID	UID	UID	N/A	
6	1	4.75	metal	nail	whole	round	architecture	UID	N/A	1 9/16 in., 4d
6	1	0.19	UID	cloth	UID	UID	UID	UID	N/A	
6	1	0.23	slag	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	yes	
6	1	3.05	metal	nail	whole	round	architecture	UID	N/A	2 5/8 in., 7d

Table A.17 Unit 5, Level 2 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
27	1	0.26	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	
27	1	0.22	glass	clear	lip	bottle	kitchen	post-1920	no	screw-top lip
27	1	14.58	metal	nail	whole	round	architecture	UID	N/A	3 7/8 in., 20d
27	1	1.82	metal	nail	whole	round	architecture	UID	N/A	1 3/8 in., 4d

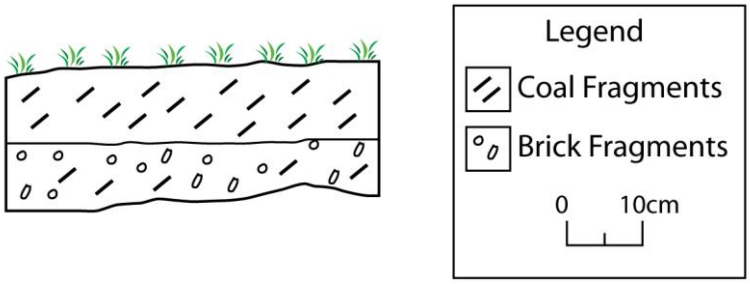


Figure A.13 Unit 5 South Wall

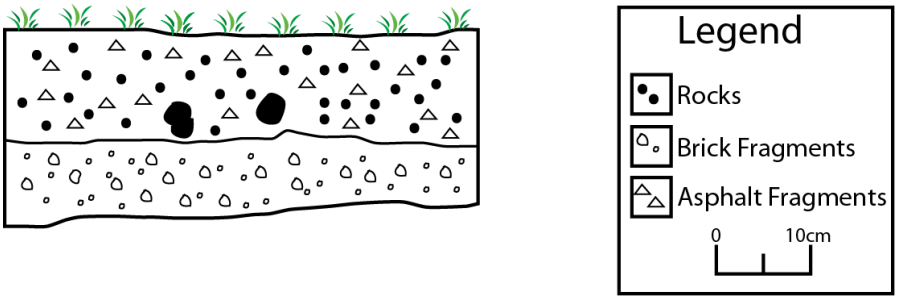


Figure A.14 Unit 5 East Wall

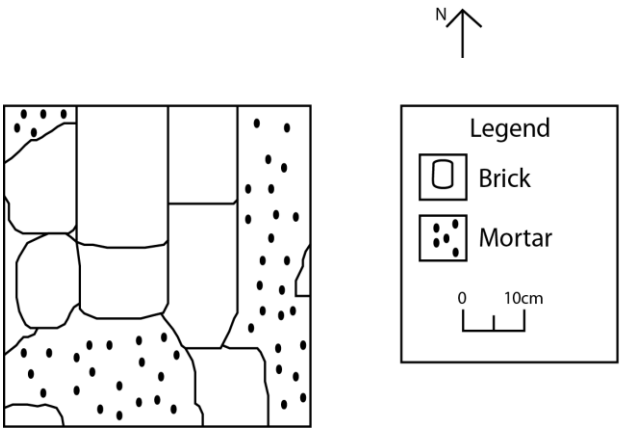


Figure A.15 Unit 5 Plan View

Unit 6
Figures A.16, A.17, A.18

Unit 6 was a 50x50 cm square placed 1 meter east of Unit 4 to follow the brick foundation running east. The topsoil in the first level was an ashy-brown with fragments of brick and coal. The sediment in the second level was a lighter brown with brick fragments. The bottom of this unit revealed the southeast corner of the brick foundation running north. The sediment colors and depths were documented as: 0-11 cm 10yr 3/3, 11-24 cm 5yr 3/3.

Table A.18 Unit 6, Level 1 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
23	1	7.94	glass	brown	body	bottle	kitchen	UID	no	
23	1	0.48	glass	brown	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	light brown
23	1	2.16	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	1870-1920	no	clear with pinkish tint
23	2	1.95	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	
23	1	0.8	glass	clear	UID	window	architecture	UID	no	clear with blue-green tint
23	1	0.29	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	"sick glass", murky clear
23	2	0.92	other	cardboard/paper?	UID	UID	UID	UID	no	

Table A.19 Unit 6, Level 2 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
57	4	48.04	metal	UID	UID	UID	UID	UID	N/A	

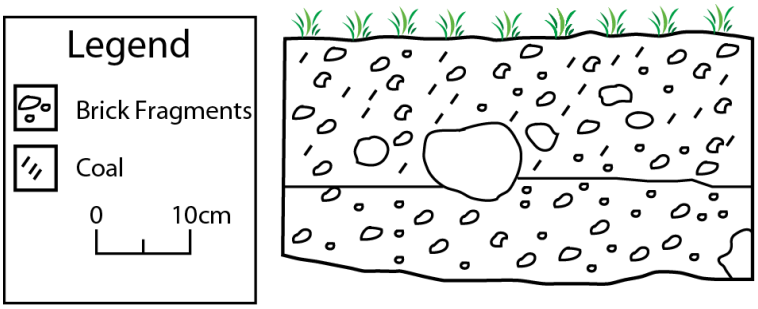
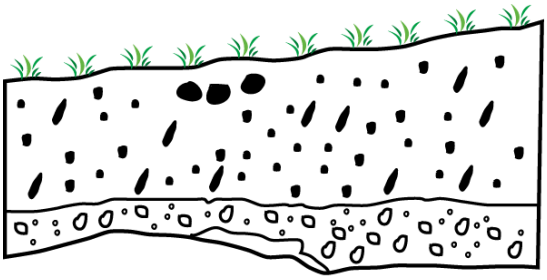


Figure A.16 Unit 6 West Wall



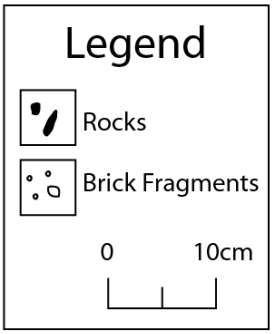


Figure A.17 Unit 6 South Wall

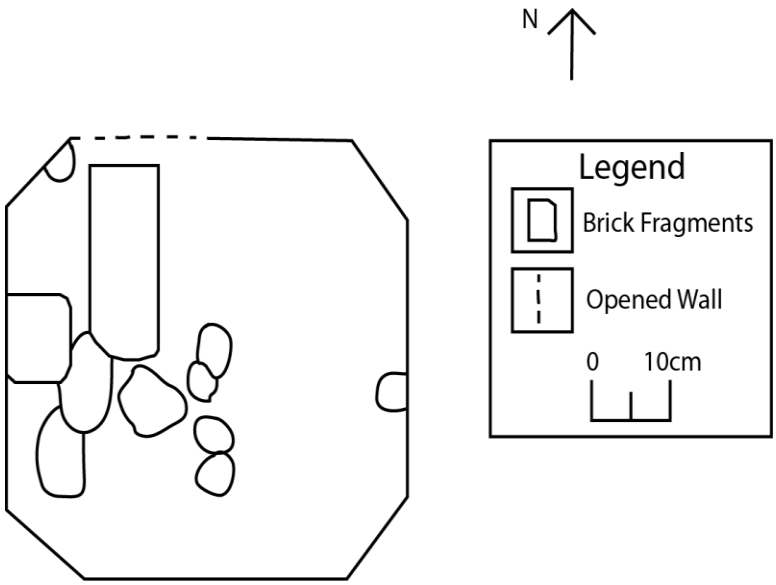


Figure A.18 Unit 6 Plan View

Unit 7
Figures A.19, A.20, A.21

Unit 7 was a 50x50 cm square placed approximately 2 ½ meters north of Unit 2 in an attempt to locate the southwest corner of the brick foundation. The first level ended with a rocks and specks of brick in ashy-brown sediment. In the second level, the rock continued and there was an abundance of coal and brick fragments in lighter brown sediment. The sediment colors and depths were recorded as: 0-24 cm 10yr 3/4, 24-30 cm 5yr 4/6.

Table A.20 Unit 7, Level 1 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
22	1	1.64	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	scarring
22	1	1.62	glass	brown	body	bottle	kitchen	UID	no	scarring
22	1	2.07	ceramic	whiteware	rim	plate	kitchen	post-1820	no	

Table A.21 Unit 7, Level 2 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
10	10	10.17	glass	clear	body	UID	kitchen	UID	no	
10	2	0.64	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	"sick glass", murky clear
10	1	1.26	glass	green	body	bottle	kitchen	1920+	no	soda bottle, lime green
10	1	0.36	glass	clear	base	bottle	kitchen	post-1940	no	stippling
10	1	0.58	glass	clear	body	UID	kitchen	1850+	no	embossed design
10	2	1.22	glass	brown	base	bottle	kitchen	post-1940	no	stippling
10	1	1.45	glass	brown	body	bottle	kitchen	post-1850	no	embossed with "C" and "C"
10	1	0.35	glass	brown	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	

10	1	13.62	glass	clear	base	bottle	kitchen	pre-1860	no	disk pontil scar, clear with amethyst tint
10	1	20.51	mortar	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
10	4	11.23	limestone	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
10	3	0.58	rock	fragment	UID	UID	UID	UID	no	
10	1	0.83	metal	UID	UID	UID	UID	UID	N/A	

Table A.22 Unit 7, Level 3 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
20	1	0.23	glass	clear	UID	window	architecture	UID	no	clear with blue-green tint
20	1	0.61	glass	brown	UID	bottle	kitchen	UID	no	
20	2	0.3	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	
20	1	0.52	glass	clear	body	bottle	kitchen	post-1850	no	embossed "I" ?
20	1	3.21	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	"sick glass", clear with peach tint
20	1	0.34	coal	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	yes	
20	1	4.55	limestone	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
20	6	190	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	yes	
20	2	8.5	metal	nail	part of shaft	UID	architecture	UID	N/A	1 1/2 in.
20	1	16.36	metal	nail	whole	round	architecture	UID	N/A	3 9/16 in., 16d
20	1	5.74	metal	nail	part of shaft	round	architecture	UID	N/A	1 3/4 in.

Table A.23 Unit 7, Level 4 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
21	1	1.3	glass	clear	UID	bottle	kitchen	pre-1910	no	mouth-blown mold seam
21	1	4.75	glass	clear	body	bottle	kitchen	UID	no	edge corner of square bottle
21	1	1.99	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	scarring
21	1	0.41	glass	blue-green	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	light blue-green
21	1	0.32	metal	UID	UID	UID	UID	UID	N/A	

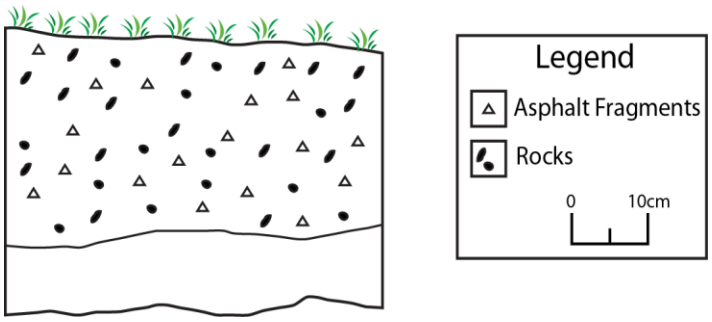


Figure A.19 Unit 7 North Wall

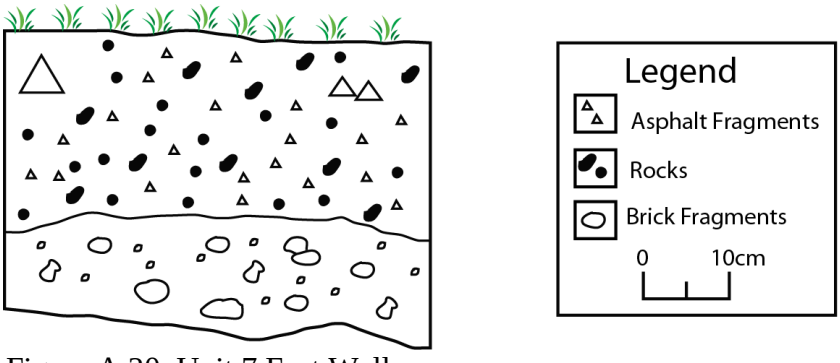


Figure A.20 Unit 7 East Wall

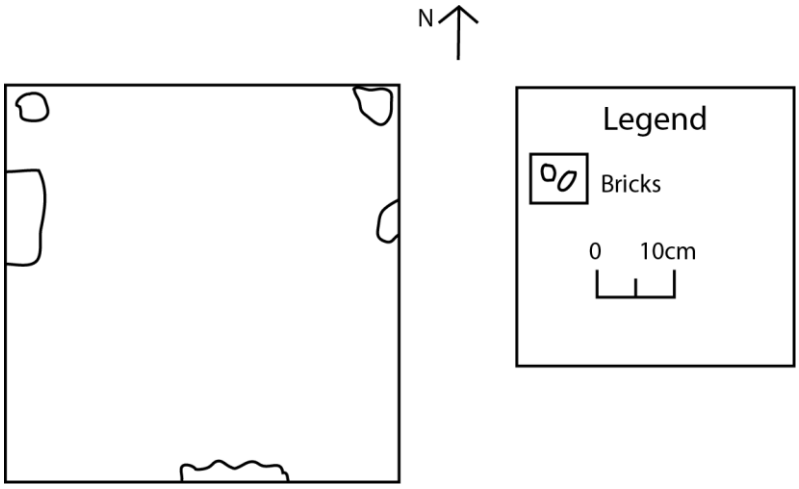


Figure A.21 Unit 7 Plan View

Unit 8
Figures A.22, A.23, A.24

Unit 8 was a 50x50 cm square placed north of Unit 6 and the two units shared a side wall. This unit was placed to follow the brick foundation running north. The first level was an ashy-brown sediment and the second level had numerous brick fragments. The bottom of this unit revealed another piece of the brick foundation running north. The sediment colors and depths were recorded as: 0-11 cm 10yr 3/3, 11-33 cm 5yr 4/6.

Table A.24 Unit 8, Level 1 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
8	1	1.07	glass	black	UID	UID	kitchen	pre-1880	no	
8	1	0.69	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	1870-1920	no	clear with pinkish tint
8	1	0.61	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	heavily scratched
8	5	43.13	limestone	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
8	1	0.33	button	plastic	UID	UID	personal	post-1930	no	white with four holes
8	1	6.99	metal	nail	whole	round	architecture	UID	N/A	2 5/16 in., 7d
8	1	56.84	metal	handle of iron skillet?	handle	UID	kitchen	UID	N/A	

Table A.25 Unit 8, Level 2 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
48	6	42.85	slag	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	yes	
48	39	1135	mortar	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
48	51	689	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
48	11	265	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	yes	

48	1	10.25	metal	UID	UID	UID	UID	UID	N/A	curved
48	1	14.27	metal	nail	whole	round	architecture	UID	N/A	4 in., 20d
48	1	1.22	metal	nail	whole	round	architecture	UID	N/A	1.5 in. 4d
48	1	1.04	metal	nail	part of shaft	UID	architecture	UID	N/A	1 1/4 in.
48	1	6.26	metal	nail	whole	round	architecture	UID	N/A	3 in., 10d
48	1	4.94	metal	nail	whole	round	architecture	UID	N/A	2 1/2 in., 8d

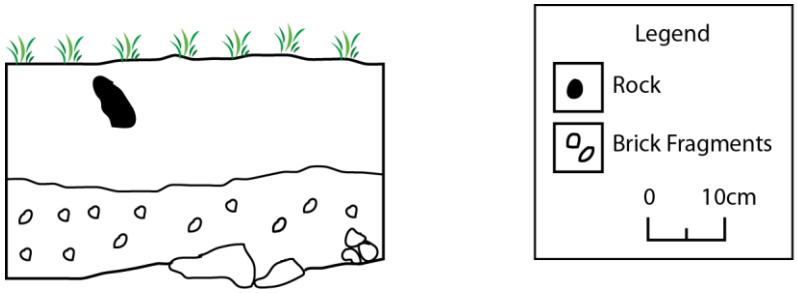


Figure A.22 Unit 8 West Wall

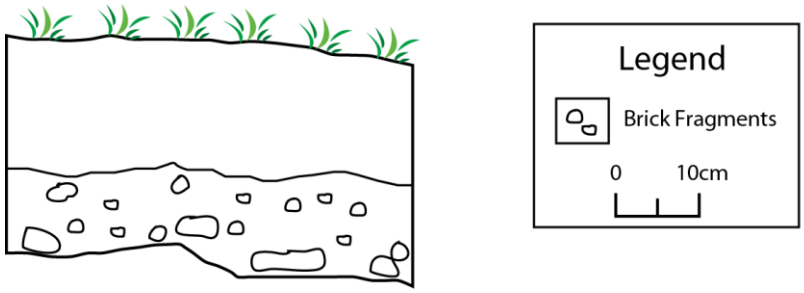


Figure A.23 Unit 8 North Wall

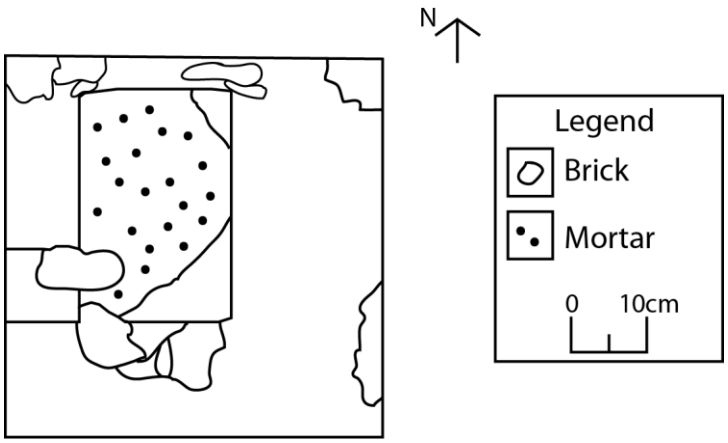


Figure A.24 Unit 8 Plan View

Unit 9
Figures A.25, A.26, A.27

Unit 9 was a 50x50 cm square placed north of Unit 5 and the two units shared a side wall. This unit was placed to follow the brick foundation running north. The first level had pebbles and 5 cm of rocks. The first level was rocky until the second level revealed red clay. The bottom of this unit revealed the northwest corner of the brick foundation with bricks running east and south. The sediment colors and depths were recorded as: 0-17 cm 7.5yr 3/2, 17-23 cm 5yr 3/3.

Table A.26 Unit 9, Level 1 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
16	1	0.37	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	murky clear
16	1	0.38	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	murky clear with peach tint
16	1	1.76	glass	blue-green	UID	bottle	kitchen	UID	no	coca-cola bottle?
16	1	1.07	glass	clear	UID	window	architecture	1800-1850	no	Crown glass, clear with blue-green tint
16	1	1.59	glass	brown	base	bottle	kitchen	post-1940	no	stippling
16	2	6.29	ceramic	whiteware	UID	UID	kitchen	1820+	no	
16	1	1.92	ceramic	porcelain	UID	UID	kitchen	post-1800	no	two lines engraved
16	4	0.67	wood	UID	UID	UID	UID	UID	no	3 sticks broke off a ball
16	19	13.26	coal	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	yes	
16	16	71.28	limestone	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
16	2	1.86	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
16	4	148	asphalt	fragment	UID	UID	modern	modern	no	
16	2	2.4	metal	UID	UID	UID	UID	UID	N/A	round
16	4	4.52	metal	nail	part of shaft	UID	architecture	UID	N/A	7/8 in.

16	2	11.37	metal	nail	part of shaft	UID	architecture	UID	N/A	1 5/8 in.
16	1	15.97	metal	nail	whole	round	architecture	UID	N/A	4 1/4 in., 20d

Table A.27 Unit 9, Level 2 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
7	1	2.69	glass	clear	body	bottle	kitchen	post-1920	no	side mold seam
7	4	3.09	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	
7	2	1.24	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	"sick glass", murky clear
7	2	1.47	glass	brown	UID	bottle	kitchen	UID	no	
7	1	0.67	glass	green	body	bottle	kitchen	post-1920	no	soda bottle, lime green
7	1	1.02	slag	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	yes	
7	6	78.55	coal	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	yes	
7	6	44.31	mortar	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
7	2	20.96	limestone	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
7	11	86.48	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
7	1	319	asphalt	fragment	UID	UID	modern	modern	no	
7	1	0.33	metal	railroad spike	whole	UID	other	UID	N/A	3 11/16 in.
7	4	26	metal	UID	UID	UID	UID	UID	N/A	
7	1	27.19	metal	wire	UID	UID	other	UID	N/A	
7	2	7.7	metal	nail	part of shaft	UID	architecture	UID	N/A	1 13/16 in.
7	1	2.21	metal	nail	part of shaft	UID	architecture	UID	N/A	1 1/4 in.

7	1	0.89	metal	nail	part of head	round	architecture	UID	N/A	11/16 in.

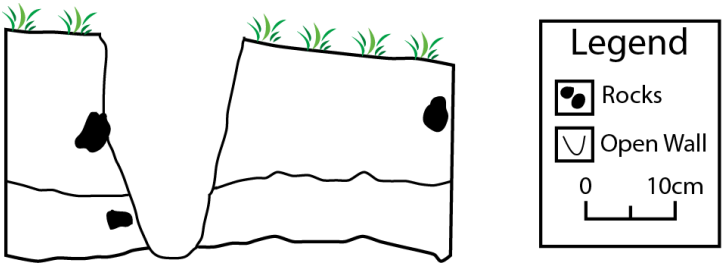
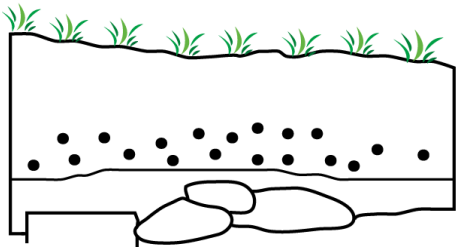
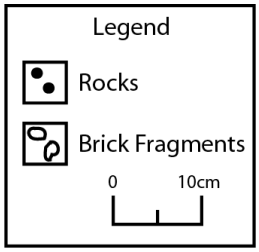


Figure A.25 Unit 9 North Wall





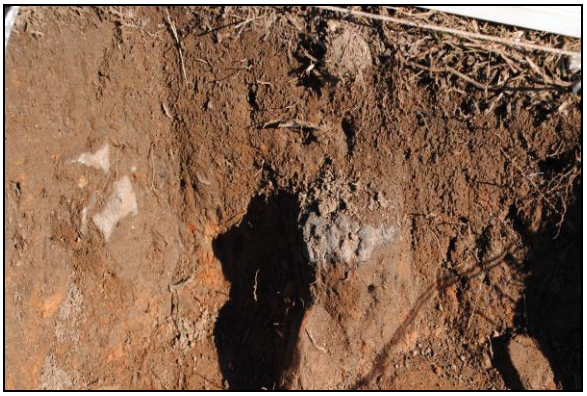


Figure A.26 Unit 9 East Wall

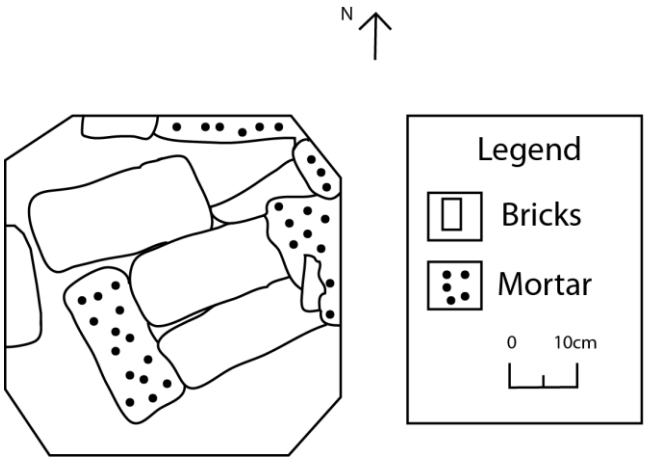


Figure A.27 Unit 9 Plan View

Unit 10
Figures A.28, A.29, A.30

Unit 10 was a 1x1 meter square placed north of Unit 4 and both units shared a side wall. This unit was placed in the center of the brick foundation to investigate the possible function of the structure. The first level was rocky followed by a layer of red clay. The bottom level exposed the sub-soil along with a burned log running north and south and to the east was a small brick pedestal with evidence of ash. The sediment colors and depths were documented as: 0-12 cm 5yr 3/3, 12-27 cm 2.5yr 4/6, 27-29 cm 10yr ¾.

Table A.28 Unit 10, Level 1 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
52	1	29	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	yes	
52	1	3	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	

Table A.29 Unit 10, Level 2 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
31	1	1.9	glass	blue	body	bottle	kitchen	pre-1930	no	true blue
31	3	11.5	glass	brown	body	bottle	kitchen	UID	no	
31	10	6.38	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	
31	2	1.73	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	1870-1920	no	clear with pinkish tint
31	7	3.99	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	"sick glass", murky clear
31	1	1.86	glass	blue-green	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	murky blue-green
31	3	10.49	glass	blue-green	body	bottle	kitchen	UID	no	
31	1	3.9	glass	brown	body	bottle	kitchen	1940+	no	stippling

31	1	0.29	glass	brown	base	bottle	kitchen	post-1940	no	stippling, light brown
31	1	0.98	glass	brown	lip	bottle	kitchen	post-1920	no	screw-top
31	1	6.45	glass	blue-green	body	UID	kitchen	post-1940	no	stippling, curved piece, light blue-green
31	1	2.79	glass	clear	body	UID	kitchen	post-1850	no	4 engraved straight lines
31	1	10.65	glass	clear	neck w/ lip and start of shoulder	bottle	kitchen	post-1920	no	
31	3	3.27	ceramic	whiteware	UID	UID	kitchen	post-1820	no	
31	5	7.49	slag	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	yes	
31	20	91.15	coal	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	yes	
31	13	229	mortar	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
31	1	79.21	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	mortar on brick
31	11	43.16	limestone	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
31	24	199	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
31	1	421	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	yes	
31	2	203	asphalt	fragment	UID	UID	modern	modern	no	
31	12	26.11	rock	fragment	UID	UID	UID	UID	no	
31	1	0.17	UID	cloth	UID	UID	UID	UID	no	
31	2	16.9	metal	nail	whole	round	architecture	UID	N/A	3 1/16 in., 10d
31	1	210.43	metal	railroad spike	whole	UID	other	UID	N/A	5 7/8 in.
31	2	4.07	metal	nail	whole	round	architecture	UID	N/A	1 1/8 in., 2d
31	1	5.98	metal	nail	whole	round	architecture	UID	N/A	1 3/8 in., 4d
31	2	3.5	limestone	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	yes	
31	1	4.44	metal	nail	part of shaft	UID	architecture	UID	N/A	1 7/16 in.
31	1	30.4	metal	fragment	UID	UID	UID	UID	N/A	

31	2	5.5	leather	fragment	UID	UID	clothing	UID	no	
31	4	31.36	limestone	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	yes	

Table A.30 Unit 10, Level 3 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
17	1	0.87	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	clear with blue-green tint
17	1	1.31	glass	clear	body	UID	kitchen	UID	no	murky clear with peach tint
17	1	0.75	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	candlestick holder?, scarring
17	4	42.31	slag	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	yes	
17	100	28.7	coal	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	yes	
17	1	4.5	coal	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	no	
17	2	8.68	coal	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	yes	
17	53	810	mortar	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
17	7	109.39	limestone	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
17	46	2089	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
17	8	563	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	yes	
17	1	5.71	metal	nail	whole	round	architecture	UID	N/A	3 1/8 in., 10d
17	2	4.15	metal	nail	whole	round	architecture	UID	N/A	2 in., 6d
17	3	4.01	metal	nail	part of shaft	UID	architecture	UID	N/A	1 3/16 in.
17	1	5.75	metal	nail	part of shaft	UID	architecture	UID	N/A	1 1/2 in.
17	2	9.32	metal	wire	UID	UID	architecture	UID	N/A	
17	12	27.34	metal	UID	UID	UID	UID	UID	N/A	
17	1	2,561	brick	UID	whole	UID	architecture	UID	no	7 3/4" x 3 3/4" x 2 3/8", striations, cut marks

Table A.31 Unit 10, Level 4 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
55	2	42.39	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	

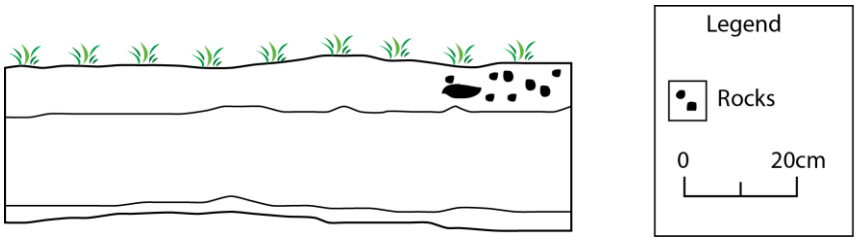


Figure A.28 Unit 10 West Wall

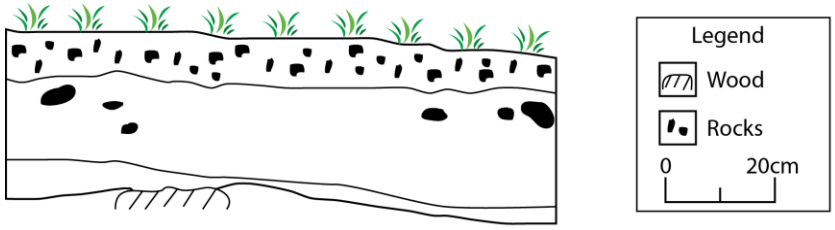


Figure A.29 Unit 10 North Wall

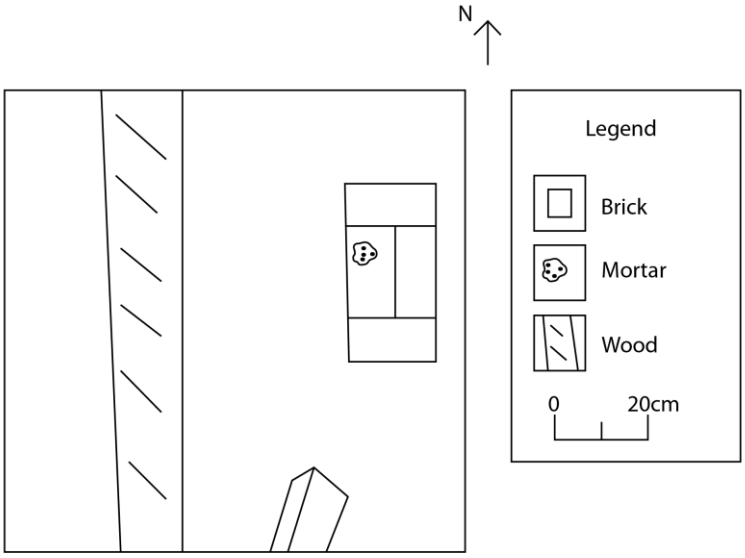


Figure A.30 Unit 10 Plan View

Unit 11
Figures A.31, A.32, A.33

Unit 11 was a 25x50 cm rectangle placed west of Unit 9 and the two units shared a side wall. This unit was placed in an attempt to locate the northwest corner of the brick foundation. The second level had numerous rocks and the third level was only exposed in the northwestern corner due to large bricks in the unit, but was excavated to red clay. Also, the second level was taken down after a large mass of coal was removed. The bottom of the unit exposed more of the brick foundation running north. The sediment colors and depths were documented as: 0-12 cm 7.5yr 3/2, 12-23 cm 7.5yr 2.5/2, 23-26 cm 5yr 4/6 only on NW corner.

Table A.32 Unit 11, Level 1 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
19	5	4.13	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	
19	1	0.45	glass	milk glass	base	bottle	kitchen	post-1870	no	stippling
19	1	5.31	mortar	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
19	1	2.28	metal	UID	UID	UID	modern	modern	no	dog tag-rabies
19	2	0.32	UID	plastic	UID	UID	UID	modern	no	one pink, one blue
19	1	0.67	rock	fragment	UID	UID	UID	UID	no	black with smooth sides

Table A.33 Unit 11, Level 2 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
18	1	0.47	glass	brown	UID	bottle	kitchen	UID	no	
18	4	5.69	glass	clear	body	UID	kitchen	UID	no	
18	1	1.98	glass	yellow-green	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	modern?, opaque
18	1	0.79	slag	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	yes	
18	3	90.42	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
18	2	334	asphalt	fragment	UID	UID	modern	modern	no	

18	1	0.9	UID	plastic	UID	UID	UID	modern	no	white
18	43	36.68	rock	fragment	UID	UID	UID	UID	no	

Table A.34 Unit 11, Level 3 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
9	1	0.98	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	heavily scratched
9	1	0.21	glass	blue-green	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	Pontil scar, light blue-green
9	1	0.79	glass	clear	body	bottle	kitchen	post-1850	no	embossed with "R" and "Y"
9	1	1.35	ceramic	whiteware	UID	UID	kitchen	post-1820	no	
9	7	66.29	coal	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	yes	
9	1	8.33	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
9	2	2.6	rock	fragment	UID	UID	UID	UID	no	
9	1	1.46	UID	fragment	UID	UID	UID	UID	yes	dark red glaze and peach interior

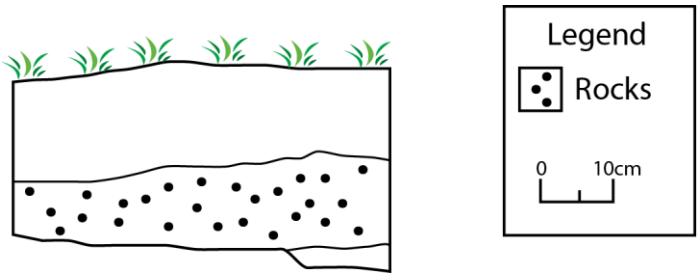


Figure A.31 Unit 11 West Wall

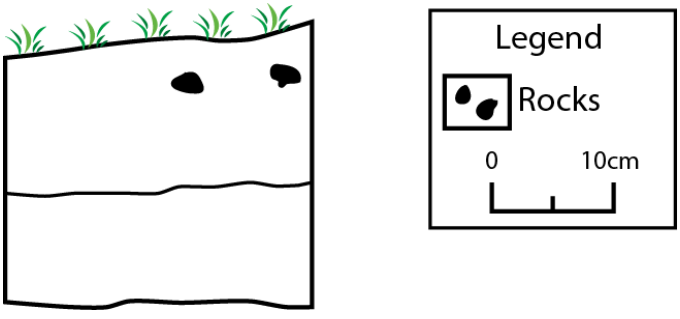


Figure A.32 Unit 11 South Wall

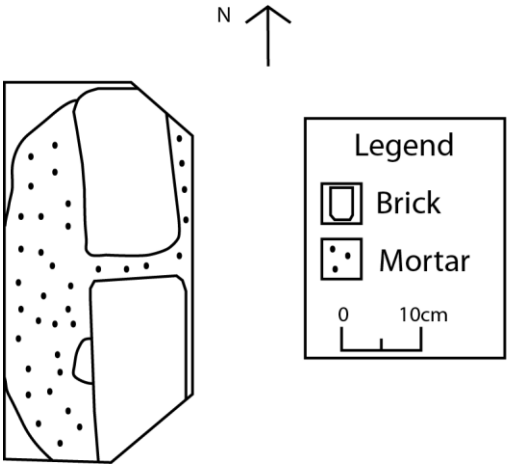


Figure A.33 Unit 11 Plan View

Shovel Test Data

Shovel Test 0 (No Lot #)
Figure A.34

Shovel test 0 was located at the northeast corner of Area 2 and had excavated to a depth of 61 cm. This shovel test was a part of the east-west transect along the northern end of Area 2 to determine the presence of material culture. The sediment had a sandy clay texture. The second layer showed scattered fragments of charcoal. The sediment colors and depths are documented as: 0-14 cm 10yr 3/2, 14-27 cm 10 yr 4/6, 27-44 cm 7.5yr 5/8, 44-61 cm 7.5yr 6/1. There were no artifacts recovered.

Figure A.34 Shovel Test 0

Shovel Test 1
Figure A.35

Shovel test 1 was located 5 meters west of shovel test 0 and had excavated to a depth of 57 cm. This shovel test was a part of the east-west transect along the northern end of Area 2 to determine the presence of material culture. The sediment was clayish-sandy and the bottom layer was moist probably due to the stream nearby. The sediment colors and depths were recorded as: 0-14 cm 7.5yr 3/2, 14-23 cm 7.5yr 4/4, 23-32 cm 7.5yr 3/4, 32-57 cm 7.5yr 4/6.

Table A.35 Shovel Test 1 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
25	1	2.78	glass	clear	body	bottle	kitchen	UID	no	
25	2	1.03	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	
25	1	1.19	glass	clear	base	UID	kitchen	1870-1920	no	clear with pinkish tint
25	1	1.27	UID	rubber	UID	UID	UID	UID	no	black
25	1	17	metal	nail	whole	round	architecture	UID	N/A	4 in., 20d

Figure A.35 Shovel Test 1

Shovel Test 2 (No Lot #)
Figure A.36

Shovel test 2 was located 5 meters west of shovel test 1 and had excavated to a depth of 41 cm. This shovel test was a part of the east-west transect along the northern end of Area 2 to determine the presence of material culture. It had sandy-clayish sediment. The sediment colors and depths were documented as: 0-8 cm 7.5yr 4/3, 8-18 cm 2.5yr 4/6, 18-35 cm 7.5yr 4/6, 35-41 cm 7.5yr 4/4. There were no artifacts recovered.

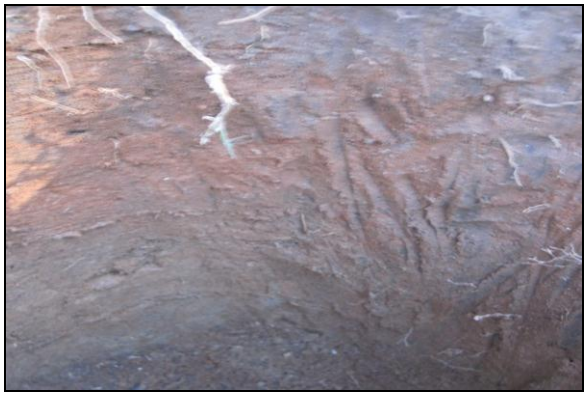


Figure A.36 Shovel Test 2

Shovel Test 3
Figure A.37

Shovel test 3 was located 5 meters west of shovel test 2 and had excavated to a depth of 61 cm revealing clayish sediment. This shovel test was a part of the east-west transect along the northern end of Area 2 to determine the presence of material culture. The sediment colors and depths are documented as: 0-10 cm 10 yr 3/3, 10-12 cm 7.5yr 4/6, 12-20 cm 7.5yr 3/3, 20-35 cm 7.5yr 4/6, 35-42 cm 7.5yr 4/4, 42-61 cm 10yr 3/2.

Table A.36 Shovel Test 3 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
2	2	19.86	glass	green	neck w/ lip	bottle	kitchen	post-1920	no	possible soda bottle, side seam present, lime green
2	1	17.54	glass	green	body	bottle	kitchen	post-1915	no	scarring, coca-cola bottle (?), hobble skirt pattern(?), light green
2	1	9.11	glass	clear	body	bottle	kitchen	pre-1930	no	straw marks, embossed "T" or "I"
2	1	0.8	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	pre-1890 (?)	no	possible "stones" irregularity
2	1	0.49	glass	blue-green	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	scarring, light blue-green

Figure A.37 Shovel Test 3

Shovel Test 4 (No Lot #)
Figure A.38

Shovel test 4 was located 5 meters west of shovel test 3 and had excavated to a depth of 67 cm revealing clayish sediment. This shovel test was a part of the east-west transect along the northern end of Area 2 to determine the presence of material culture. The sediment colors and depths are documented as: 0-10 cm 5yr 3/2, 10-22 cm 5yr 4/6, 22-57 cm 7.5yr 4/4, 57-67 cm 7.5yr 3/2. There were no artifacts recovered.

Figure A.38 Shovel Test 4

Shovel Test 5
Figure A.39

Shovel test 5 was located 5 meters west of shovel test 4 and had excavated to a depth of 69 cm revealing sandy-clayish sediment. This shovel test was a part of the east-west transect along the northern end of Area 2 to determine the presence of material culture. The sediment colors and depths are documented as: 0-4 cm 2.5 yr 4/4, 4-13 cm 5yr 3/2, 13-26 cm 5yr 3/4, 26-36 cm 7.5yr 3/4, 36-69 cm 5yr 4/6.

Table A.37 Shovel Test 5 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
11	1	13.76	glass	milk glass	lip	jar	kitchen	post-1870	no	

Figure A.39 Shovel Test 5

Shovel Test 6
Figure A.40

Shovel test 6 was located 5 meters west of shovel test 5 and had excavated to a depth of 51 cm revealing a clayish sediment. This shovel test was a part of the east-west transect along the northern end of Area 2 to determine the presence of material culture. The sediment colors and depths are documented as: 0-10 cm 7.5yr 4/4, 10-20 cm 7.5yr 4/6, 20-38 cm 7.5yr 3/3, 38-45 cm 2.5yr 4/4, 45-51 cm 7.5yr 4/4.

Table A.38 Shovel Test 6 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
56	1	0.27	UID	grommet	UID	UID	clothing	UID	N/A	

Figure A.40 Shovel Test 6

Shovel Test 7
Figure A.41

Shovel test 7 was located 5 meters south of shovel test 3 and had excavated to a depth of 62 cm revealing sandy sediment. This shovel test was a part of the north-south transect through the center of Area 2 to determine the presence of material culture. The sediment colors and depths are documented as: 0-1 0cm 7.5yr 4/3, 10-19 cm 7.5yr 4/4, 19-42 cm 7.5yr 4/6, 42-62 cm 10yr 4/3.

Table A.39 Shovel Test 7 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
41	1	1.45	glass	clear	body	UID	kitchen	post-1850	no	acid etched of unknown design

Figure A.41 Shovel Test 7

Shovel Test 8
Figure A.42

Shovel test 8 was located 10 meters south of Unit 3 and had excavated to a depth of 77 cm revealing sandy sediment, especially towards the bottom levels. This shovel test was a part of the north-south transect through the center of Area 2 to determine the presence of material culture. The sediment colors and depths are documented as: 0-10 cm 10yr 3/3, 10-34 cm 5yr 4/6, 34-56 cm 10yr 4/6, 56-77 cm 10yr 5/6.

Table A.40 Shovel Test 8 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
40	1	2.91	glass	green	UID	UID	kitchen	pre-1900	no	olive green
40	4	3.02	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	
40	1	1.21	glass	clear	body	bottle	kitchen	post-1920	no	narrow machine cut mold seam
40	1	4.29	metal	nail	part of shaft	UID	architecture	UID	N/A	1 1/4 in.

Figure A.42 Shovel Test 8

Shovel Test 9 (No Lot #)
Figure A.43

Shovel test 9 was located four meters north of the stream and had excavated to a depth of 48 cm and revealed a striking strata shift. This shovel test was placed south of Area 1 to determine the presence of material culture. The sediment colors and depths are documented as: 0-27 cm 2.5yr 4/6, 27-48 cm 7.5yr 3/3. There were no artifacts recovered.

Figure A.43 Shovel Test 9

Shovel Test 10
Figure A.44

Shovel test 10 was located 6 meters north of shovel test 9 and had excavated to a depth of 45 cm. This shovel test was placed south of Area 1 to determine the presence of material culture. The sediment colors and depths are documented as: 0-33 cm 10yr 4/2, 33-45 cm 10yr 4/4.

Table A.41 Shovel Test 10 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
15	10	13.55	glass	clear	body	UID	kitchen	UID	no	scarring
15	3	2.29	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	"sick glass", murky clear
15	2	1.65	glass	blue-green	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	
15	1	0.4	ceramic	whiteware	UID	UID	kitchen	post-1820	no	
15	1	18.98	coal	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	no	
15	1	90.94	metal	railroad spike	UID	UID	other	UID	N/A	

Figure A.44 Shovel Test 1

Shovel Test 11
Figure A.45

Shovel test 11 was located 3.5 meters south of Unit 1 and had excavated to a depth of 32 cm. This shovel test was placed south of Area 1 to determine the presence of material culture. The sediment colors and depths are documented as: 0-17 cm 5yr 4/2, 17-32 cm 5yr 4/6.

Table A.42 Shovel Test 11 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
14	1	6.36	glass	brown	body	bottle	kitchen	UID	no	scarring
14	3	2.91	glass	blue-green	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	light blue-green
14	1	0.63	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	
14	2	0.61	glass	blue	UID	bottle	kitchen	pre-1930	no	medium cobalt blue
14	1	11.82	slag	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	yes	
14	2	6.61	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	yes	

Figure A.45 Shovel Test 11

Shovel Test 12
Figure A.46

Shovel test 12 was located 5 meters slightly northeast from Area 1's southeast corner and had excavated to a depth of 42 cm. This shovel test was placed east of Area 1 to determine the presence of material culture. The second level had a large amount of coal fragments. The sediment colors and depths are documented as: 0-15 cm GLEY 1 4/10yr, 15-30 cm 7.5yr 3/2, 30-42 cm 10yr 4/3.

Table A.43 Shovel Test 12 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
53	2	5.9	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	yes	

Figure A.46 Shovel Test 12

Shovel Test 13
Figure A.47

Shovel test 13 was located 6.5 meters west from Area 1's southeast corner and had excavated to a depth of 39 cm. This shovel test was placed south of Area 1 to determine the presence of material culture. The first level had a high volume of brick and coal. The sediment colors and depths are documented as: 0-32 cm 5yr 3/2, 32-39 cm 5yr 5/8.

Table A.44 Shovel Test 13 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
13	3	7.2	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	post-1850	no	embossed design (lines)
13	3	2.05	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	
13	1	20.66	glass	black	base	bottle	kitchen	pre-1860	no	sand pontil base
13	1	0.85	ceramic	whiteware	UID	UID	kitchen	post-1820	no	
13	1	0.21	ceramic	porcelain	UID	UID	kitchen	post-1800	no	
13	28	145	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
13	9	87	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	yes	
13	1	0.11	UID	plastic	UID	UID	UID	modern	no	off-white edge piece
13	1	179.18	metal	bolt head	whole	UID	other	UID	N/A	1.5 by 1.5 in.

Figure A.47 Shovel Test 13

Shovel Test 14
Figure A.48

Shovel test 14 was located at the northeast corner of Area 1 and had excavated to a depth of 57 cm. This shovel test was a part of the east-west transect along the northern end of Area 1 to determine the presence of material culture. The second level had a large amount of coal bits. The sediment colors and depths are documented as: 0-15 cm 10yr 3/3, 15-57 cm 10yr 5/6.

Table A.45 Shovel Test 14 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
54	5	2.53	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	

Figure A.48 Shovel Test 14

Shovel Test 15 (No Lot #)
Figure A.49

Shovel test 15 was located 5 meters west of shovel test 14 and had excavated to a depth of 49 cm. This shovel test was a part of the east-west transect along the northern end of Area 1 to determine the presence of material culture. The sediment colors and depths are documented as: 0-19 cm 10yr 3/3, 19-49 cm 10yr 5/8. There were no artifacts recovered.

Figure A.49 Shovel Test 15

Shovel Test 16
Figure A.50

Shovel test 16 was located 5 meters west of shovel test 15 and had excavated to a depth of 30 cm. This shovel test was a part of the east-west transect along the northern end of Area 1 to determine the presence of material culture. The sediment becomes more compact as it reaches the bottom level. The sediment colors and depths are documented as: 0-10 cm 10yr 4/3, 10-19 cm 10yr 4/4, 19-30 cm 10yr 5/6.

Table A.46 Shovel Test 16 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
42	1	0.68	ceramic	whiteware	UID	UID	kitchen	1830-1860	no	spatterware
42	3	2.21	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	

Figure A.50 Shovel Test 1

Shovel Test 17
Figure A.51

Shovel test 17 was located 5 meters west of shovel test 16 and had excavated to a depth of 27 cm. This shovel test was a part of the east-west transect along the northern end of Area to determine the presence of material culture. The sediment becomes more compact and rocky as it reaches the bottom level. The sediment colors and depths are documented as: 0-12 cm 10yr 4/3, 12-14 cm 10yr ¾, 14-27 cm 10yr 4/4.

Table A.47 Shovel Test 17 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
38	1	0.74	glass	clear	UID	window	architecture	1800-1850	no	Crown glass, clear with blue-green tint
38	1	0.68	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	
38	1	0.57	glass	blue-green	UID	UID	kitchen	1850+	no	embossed with "O"
38	3	1.01	ceramic	whiteware	UID	UID	kitchen	1820+	no	
38	1	0.16	wood	fragment	UID	UID	UID	UID	yes	
38	4	4.34	slag	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	yes	
38	19	16.41	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	yes	
38	1	1.64	other	cardboard/paper?	UID	UID	UID	UID	no	
38	9	21.25	rock	fragment	UID	UID	UID	UID	no	
38	1	33.93	limestone	fragment	UID	UID	UID	UID	no	
38	1	1.4	metal	nail	shaft	UID	architecture	UID	N/A	

Figure A.51 Shovel Test 17

Shovel Test 18
Figure A.52

Shovel test 18 was located 5 meters north of Area 1's southwest corner and had excavated to a depth of 38cm. This shovel test was a part of the south-north transect along the western end of Area 1 to determine the presence of material culture. The sediment colors and depths are documented as: 0-20 cm 7.5yr 3/3, 20-38 cm 5yr ¾.

Table A.48 Shovel Test 18 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
30	1	2.12	glass	blue-green	body	bottle	kitchen	UID	no	
30	2	1.05	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	
30	1	0.5	ceramic	whiteware	body	plate	kitchen	1829-1850	no	green leaf, transfer-print
30	2	0.97	wood	fragment	UID	UID	UID	UID	yes	
30	55	74.55	slag	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	yes	
30	22	8.02	coal	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	no	
30	15	9.28	coal	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	yes	
30	1	5.93	mortar	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
30	40	44.2	limestone	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	yes	
30	5	7.83	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
30	2	9.02	rock	fragment	UID	UID	UID	UID	no	smooth sides
30	28	35.75	rock	fragment	UID	UID	UID	UID	no	pebbles
30	1	1.88	UID	vinyl	UID	UID	UID	modern	no	
30	1	15.51	chert	fragment	UID	UID	UID	archaic	no	
30	5	16.69	metal	UID	UID	UID	UID	UID	N/A	
30	1	15.06	metal	nail	whole	round	architecture	UID	N/A	2 1/2 in., 8d
30	1	7.36	metal	nail	whole	round	architecture	UID	N/A	3 9/16 in., 16d
30	1	0.36	metal	percussion cap	UID	UID	arms	UID	N/A	

Figure A.52 Shovel Test 18

Shovel Test 19 (No Lot #)
Figure A.53

Shovel test 19 was located 5 meters north of shovel test 18 and had excavated to a depth of 20 cm. This shovel test was a part of the south-north transect along the western end of Area 1 to determine the presence of material culture. The third level revealed a blue tarp. The sediment colors and depths are documented as: 0-10 cm 10yr 3/2, 10-15 cm 5yr 4/6, 15-19 cm 10yr 4/3, 19-20 cm 2.5yr 4/8. There were no artifacts recovered.

Figure A.53 Shovel Test 19

Shovel Test 20
Figure A.54

Shovel test 20 was located 5 meters east from Area 1's southwestern corner and had excavated to a depth of 15 cm. This shovel test was to investigate the anomaly found from the resistivity testing. The second layer revealed bricks lying side by side. The sediment colors and depths are documented as: 0-6 cm 5yr 3/3, 6-15 cm 5yr 3/4.

Table A.49 Shovel Test 20 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
46	1	2.36	slag	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	yes	
46	3	1.02	coal	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	yes	
46	13	66.1	mortar	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
46	67	127	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
46	9	115	asphalt	fragment	UID	UID	modern	modern	no	
46	4	43.36	rock	fragment	UID	UID	UID	UID	no	
46	1	17.46	metal	handle of utensil	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	N/A	
46	1	4.61	metal	nail	whole	round	architecture	UID	N/A	3 1/8 in., 10d

Figure A.54 Shovel Test 20

Shovel Test 21
Figure A.55

Shovel test 21 was located at the southeast corner of Area 1 and had excavated to a depth of 29 cm. This shovel test was to determine the presence of material culture. The third level had large amounts coal. The sediment colors and depths are documented as: 0-13 cm 10yr 2/2, 13-15 cm 2.5yr 4/6, 15-29 cm 10yr 4/4.

Table A.50 Shovel Test 21 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
36	2	1.85	glass	blue-green	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	
36	1	0.34	glass	brown	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	
36	1	1.36	glass	clear	body	UID	kitchen	1827-1870	no	embossed with outlines of squares in a waffle pattern
36	1	0.74	glass	clear	lip/base	UID	kitchen	UID	no	
36	1	0.66	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	
36	1	0.4	ceramic	whiteware	UID	UID	kitchen	post-1820	no	
36	48	39	slag	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	yes	
36	100	153	coal	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	no	
36	29	30	coal	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	yes	
36	3	25.53	mortar	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
36	19	20.28	limestone	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	yes	
36	29	46	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
36	2	17	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	yes	
36	7	15.44	rock	fragment	UID	UID	UID	UID	no	
36	6	3.45	metal	UID	UID	UID	UID	UID	N/A	
36	1	1.66	metal	nail	part of shaft	UID	architecture	UID	N/A	13/16 in.
36	1	4.91	metal	nail	part of shaft	UID	architecture	UID	N/A	1 11/16 in.

Figure A.55 Shovel Test 21

Shovel Test 22
Figure A.56

Shovel test 22 was located 5 meters east from shovel test 19 and had excavated to a depth of 33 cm. This shovel test was a part of the east-west transect running through the center of Area 1 to determine the presence of material culture. The sediment colors and depths are documented as: 0-17 cm 10yr 2/2, 17-33 cm 7.5yr 3/4.

Table A.51 Shovel Test 22 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
35	2	2.56	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	
35	1	0.98	glass	blue-green	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	
35	1	1.54	glass	clear	UID	window	architecture	UID	no	clear with blue-green tint
35	1	0.74	glass	green	UID	UID	kitchen	pre-1900	no	olive green
35	1	1.41	glass	clear	lip	bottle	kitchen	1870-1920	no	clear with pinkish tint
35	4	2.98	slag	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	yes	
35	1	1.34	mortar	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
35	5	21	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
35	2	24	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	yes	
35	4	160	asphalt	fragment	UID	UID	modern	modern	no	
35	1	2.76	metal	nail	part of shaft	UID	architecture	UID	N/A	1 7/8 in.
35	7	9.68	metal	UID	UID	UID	UID	UID	N/A	

Figure A.56 Shovel Test 22

Shovel Test 23
Figure A.57

Shovel test 23 was located 5 meters east of shovel test 22 and had excavated to a depth of 26 cm. This shovel test was a part of the east-west transect running through the center of Area 1 to determine the presence of material culture. The first level had scattered brick fragments. The sediment colors and depths are documented as: 0-15 cm 10yr 3/2, 15-26 cm 10yr 4/2.

Table A.52 Shovel Test 23 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
39	5	4.22	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	curved pieces
39	1	1.23	glass	brown	base	bottle	kitchen	post-1920	no	curved machine cut mold seam
39	1	0.23	glass	blue-green	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	
39	2	2.22	glass	clear	UID	window	architecture	1800-1850	no	Crown glass, clear with blue-green tint
39	2	1.56	glass	blue-green	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	
39	1	14.31	ceramic	stoneware	body	UID	kitchen	pre-1860	no	Brown glaze-exterior, black glaze-interior, salt-glazed
39	11	10.92	slag	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	yes	
39	8	11.93	limestone	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	

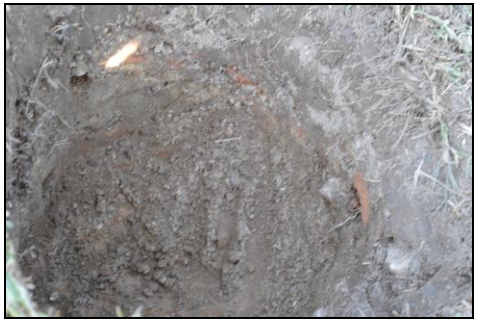


Figure A.57 Shovel Test 23

Shovel Test 24
Figure A.58

Shovel test 24 was located north of Unit 2 and had excavated to a depth of 42 cm. This shovel test was to investigate the presence of material culture. The sediment colors and depths are documented as: 0-24 cm 10yr 4/3, 24-42 cm 10yr 4/4.

Table A.53 Shovel Test 24 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
32	1	2.39	glass	blue-green	lip	bottle	kitchen	post-1920	no	patination, screw top, murky blue-green
32	5	7.45	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	
32	1	0.38	glass	blue-green	UID	UID	kitchen	post-1850	no	engraving of criss-cross
32	1	1.32	glass	blue-green	lip	bottle	kitchen	UID	no	light blue-green
32	1	0.51	glass	brown	UID	bottle	kitchen	UID	no	
32	1	1.4	slag	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	yes	
32	7	113	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	yes	
32	3	7	rock	fragment	UID	UID	UID	UID	no	

Figure A.58 Shovel Test 24

Shovel Test 25
Figure A.59

Shovel test 25 was located 1.15 meters slightly northwest of Unit 8 and had excavated to a depth of 33 cm. This shovel test attempted to locate the northern wall of the brick foundation. The sediment colors and depths are documented as: 0-21 cm 7.5yr 3/4, 21-33 cm 5yr 4/6.

Table A.54 Shovel Test 25 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
29	2	2.42	glass	clear	body	bottle	kitchen	UID	no	one with bubble, heavily scratched
29	6	9	mortar	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
29	4	17.72	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
29	4	49.62	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	yes	
29	1	320	asphalt	fragment	UID	UID	modern	modern	no	
29	1	5.45	metal	nail	whole	round	architecture	UID	N/A	2 15/16 in., 10d
29	1	2.1	slag	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	yes	

Figure A.59 Shovel Test 25

Shovel Test 26
Figure A.60

Shovel test 26 was located 1 meter north of Unit 9 and had excavated to a depth of 33 cm. This shovel test attempted to locate the northern wall of the brick foundation. The sediment colors and depths are documented as: 0-21 cm 7.5yr 3/4, 21-33 cm 5yr 4/6.

Table A.55 Shovel Test 26 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
1	1	4.46	glass	clear	base	bottle	kitchen	pre-1870	no	Pontil scar
1	1	0.43	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	
1	1	0.82	ceramic	whiteware	UID	UID	kitchen	post-1820	no	

Figure A.60 Shovel Test 26

Shovel Test 27
Figure A.61

Shovel test 27 was located 74 cm east of shovel test 26 and had excavated to a depth of 24 cm. This shovel test attempted to locate the northern wall of the brick foundation. The second layer exposed brick. The sediment colors and depths are documented as: 0-11 cm 10yr 3/3, 11-24 cm 5yr 3/4.

Table A.56 Shovel Test 27 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
28	3	1.06	glass	clear	UID	UID	kitchen	UID	no	
28	1	2.28	glass	clear	body	bottle	kitchen	post-1850	no	embossed design of an arrow, scarring, curved piece
28	1	5.43	lithic	quartz	UID	projectile	UID	UID	no	
28	1	6.45	slag	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	yes	
28	1	13	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	
28	7	235	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	yes	
28	1	28.99	metal	nail	whole	round	architecture	UID	N/A	5 in., 40d

Figure A.61 Shovel Test 27

Shovel Test 28
Figure A.62

Shovel test 28 was located 3 meters east of shovel test 23 and had excavated to a depth of 30 cm. This shovel test was a part of the east-west transect running through the center of Area 1 to determine the presence of material culture. The sediment colors and depths are documented as: 0-5 cm 5yr 3/3, 5-21 cm 7.5yr 3/3, 21-30 cm 7.5yr 4/6.

Table A.57 Shovel Test 28 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
47	2	4.01	slag	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	yes	
47	6	7.68	coal	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	no	
47	1	4.83	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	yes	
47	2	8.25	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	no	

Figure A.62 Shovel Test 28

Shovel Test 29
Figure A.63

Shovel test 29 was located 3 meters east of shovel test 28 and had excavated to a depth of 26 cm. This shovel test was a part of the east-west transect running through the center of Area 1 to determine the presence of material culture. The sediment colors and depths are documented as: 0-12 cm 7.5yr 4/3, 12-26 cm 7.5yr 4/6.

Table A.58 Shovel Test 29 Artifact Database

Lot Number	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Type	Body Part	Form	Functional Group	Date Range	Burned?	Comments
50	4	6.06	coal	fragment	UID	UID	other	UID	no	
50	2	12.3	brick	fragment	UID	UID	architecture	UID	yes	
50	2	119	asphalt	fragment	UID	UID	modern	modern	no	

Figure A.63 Shovel Test 29

Area Three

Shovel Test 1 (No Lot #)
Figure A.64

Shovel Test 1 in Area 3 was located at the southeast corner of the grid and had excavated to a depth of 113 cm. This shovel test was a part of the east-west transect along the southern end of Area 1 to determine the presence of material culture. The first 14 cm was filled with gravel followed by smooth sand. The soils and depths are documented as: 0-14 cm GLEY 1 6/5G, 14-113 cm 7.5yr 5/4. There were no artifacts recovered.

Figure A.64 Shovel Test 1

Shovel Test 2 (No Lot #)
Figure A.65

Shovel test 2 in Area 3 was located 7 meters west of shovel test 1 and had excavated to a depth of 53 cm. This shovel test was a part of the east-west transect along the southern end of Area 1 to determine the presence of material culture. The first 12 cm was filled with gravel followed by sand. The sediment colors and depths are documented as: 0-12 cm GLEY 1 6/5G, 12-53 cm 7.5yr 4/6. There were no artifacts recovered.

Figure A.65 Shovel Test 2

Shovel Test 3 (No Lot #)
Figure A.66

Shovel test 3 in Area 3 was located 7 meters west of shovel test 2 and had excavated to a depth of 46 cm. This shovel test was a part of the east-west transect along the southern end of Area 1 to determine the presence of material culture. The first 6 cm was filled with gravel. The sediment colors and depths are documented as: 0-6 cm GLEY 1 6/5G, 6-40 cm 2.5yr 4/8. There were no artifacts recovered.

Figure A.66 Shovel Test 3

Appendix B: Artifact Database of 1997 excavation

Table B.1 Artifact Database of 1997 Excavation (courtesy of the Southern Museum of Civil War and Locomotive History)

COUNT	OBJECT NAME
6	Animal Bone
4	Bolt/pin
1	Brace, Engineer's Ratchet
9	Brick
4	Belt Buckle
8	Bullet & Arms
6	Button
7	Cement
15	Chain links
1	Purse Clasp
57	Coal
3	Coin
1	Comb
9	Crockery
7	Handles of Utensils
41	Glass
1	Hook
6	Horse shoe
1	Waffle Iron
26	Ironstone
2	Leather Belt
2	Mortar
15	Mule shoe
9	Nut
4	Part of Shoe
1	Pick ax, head
2	Coupling Ring/Pin
1	Plowshare
8	Railroad spike
1	Ring
1	Rivet
1	Scraper
1	Slag
1	Slate Shingle?

1	Spoon
17	Square nail
1	Stove piece
1	Strap hook
28	UID Metal
1	U-nail
99	Whiteware
23	Window Glass
4	Wire
1	Wood